INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years.
I 5

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1068

VOL. XVIII NO. 166— BOMBAY MONDAY, JULY 28, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
I 6

"BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS TO END YOUR FETTERS"

—:o:—

Big Demonstration In Bombay On Sunday

CITY TO INTENSIFY BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN FROM TO-DAY.

Congress Mobilizes Its Forces.

After the lapse of over two weeks—since the memorable Garhwal Day procession of July 11,—Bombay witnessed a huge procession on Sunday afternoon which started from the Congress House exactly at 4-30 p.m. and paraded through those localities of the city where foreign cloth is generally sold. The procession was organised by the Boycott Committee of the B. P. C. C. with a view to impress upon the general public and especially upon the dealers in foreign cloth the need of intensifying the Boycott movement and to draw attention to the vigorous campaign of picketing foreign cloth shops that is now being carried on by the Congress.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the President, Mr. P. R. Lele, the Vice-President, and other members of the "War" Council led the procession. Two girl volunteers carried a placard in front bearing the inscription "To keep up her trade Britain has resorted to Lathi Raj." The leaders were followed by about a hundred Desh Sevikas clad in their orange-coloured uniforms which lent a picturesque colour to the whole procession. They were followed by a large number of women. A very large number of Satyagrahi volunteers followed the women, some of them carrying placards bearing inscriptions like "Boycott the Bankruptcy Loan", "Boycott British Goods to Break Your Fetters", etc.

THOUSANDS FOLLOW VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteers were followed by the general public numbering into thousands who also marched in files of four and kept on shouting the national slogans.

Starting from the Congress House the procession paraded through Girgaum Back Road, Sandhurst Road, Bhendi Bazar, Pydhoni, Javeri Bazar, Sheikh Memon Street, Dhobi Talao and reached the Azad Maidan by the Bori Bunder end at about 6-15 p.m. Here the procession dispersed amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" and "Bande Mataram". The entire route of the procession was lined by thousands of eager spectators and the whole scene was very impressive. The spectators also enthusiastically joined the volunteers who were all along shouting "Boycott British Goods", "Inqilab Zindabad", "Long Live Congress" and "Long Live Swadeshi".

INTENSIVE CLOTH PICKETING BEGINS TO-DAY.

Desh Sevikas And Congress Volunteers Mobilised.

Two hundred and seventy-six Desh Sevikas and 426 Congress male volunteers will commence intensive foreign cloth picketing throughout the Bombay city to-day.

This campaign is resumed after a suspension of about a month on account of the failure of the foreign cloth merchants to close their business as required by the Congress Working Committee's decision.

The Muljі Jetha and Luxmidas cloth markets have already been closed for indefinite period.

IN THREE SHIFTS.

The picketing will be done in shifts. Commencing from 9 a.m. it will go on till 8 in the night.

The Desh Sevika Sangha has taken charge of the following shops:

(1) The Mangaldas Market, (2) The Dubash Market.

(3) Foreign cloth shops at Bhuleshwar and New Charni Road.

On Sunday the Desh Sevikas picketed nearly 50 liquor shops at Bhuleshwar and Girgaum localities.

61 DAYS PROGRAMME.

A sixty-one days programme has just been drawn up by the Boycott Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee with the object of intensifying the boycott movement.

The activities in this connection have already begun. The message of boycott will be broadcast every morning through the "Prabhat Feris" which will parade the streets singing boycott songs. Thirty "Feris" have already been enrolled and every locality in the city will be visited in their turn.

A series of lectures on boycott have been arranged.

AT FAIRS AND MELAS.

Picketing foreign articles at the annual fairs which will be held in several Hindu temples in celebration of the "Shravani" month will be a feature of the boycott campaign. A contingent of 100 volunteers have been kept apart for this work.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN SUGAR.

A move to boycott foreign sugar will be made by approaching the "sweetmeat" dealers in Bombay and persuading them to buy swadeshi sugar.

A million copies of "boycott" pamphlets are to be distributed.

Nehrus Interviewed In Naini Jail.

—:o:—

Sapru And Jayakar To See Them Again To-Day.

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar interviewed Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru together in Naini Jail for four and a half hours this afternoon.

The conversations will continue to-morrow.—A. P.

SUBASH BOSE TO BE CALCUTTA'S MAYOR.

Fight Between Rival Parties.

CALCUTTA, July 26.

At a party meeting this evening the Congress Municipal Association rejected Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta's candidature for the Mayoralty of Calcutta Corporation and accepted that of Mr. Subash Bose by a majority of eight votes.

Mr. Sen Gupta's term as Mayor expires on Monday next, for failure to take oath of allegiance to the King.

It will be remembered that Mr. Sen Gupta was in jail, when elected Mayor. The supporters of Mr. Sen Gupta, however, will propose his name in the Corporation meeting, which will take place on August 6.—A. P.

PUNJAB DICTATOR IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Lala Trilokchand Kapoor, "Dictator of the Punjab War Council", has come down to Bombay to study the situation here. He will attend the Working Committee meeting on the 30th instant and place before it the situation in the Punjab.

PRABHAT PHERRIES PARADE BOMBAY STREETS ON SUNDAY.

MRS. HANSA MEHTA TAKES SALUTE ON DONGRI MAIDAN

Women Platoon Of Hindustani Dal Turn Out In Smart Uniforms.

On Sunday morning the whole of the Girgaum area presented a picturesque scene on account of the extraordinary activities of a very large number of Prabhat Pheris which moved from place to place to join the Flag Salutation ceremonies. At a number of places, like the Khatan Makanjis Wadi, the Bhat Wadi, Contractor's Building Lavba's Wadi and several other places the tricoloured national flag was hoisted which was saluted several times within a couple of hours when the different Prabhat Pheris visited those places.

FROM EARLY HOURS.

Since early morning parties of men, women and children mostly clad in spotless khaddar, carrying the tricoloured national flag and singing melodious national songs in Marathi, Gujrati and Hindusthani paraded throughout the Girgaum area.

WOMEN PLATOON OF DAL.

One of the attractive features of this lively and interesting function was the parade of the women volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal who turned out for the first time in Khaddar blazer-like coats over their orange coloured saries.

MUSLIM BOYS IN RED FEZ.

There was a joint prabhat party of Gujaratis and Dakshini Hindus with whom the Parsis men and women also fraternised. The Muslim Prabhat Pheris were also present in one of which there was a large number of young boys smartly dressed in navy blue shorts white khaddar shirts and red Fezes.

MRS. HANSA MEHTA TAKES THE SALUTE.

At the Dongri Maiden the Congress volunteers and the members of the Hindustani Seva Dal mustered strong to salute the National flag. Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the President of the "War Council" was present on the occasion and took the salute.

VOLUNTEERS' GRAND RALLY.

—:o:—

Impressive Function At Dungri

An impressive official function of the Bombay Congress Committee took place at Dungri Maidan on Sunday morning.

According to the resolution of the All-India Hind Seva Dal, the volunteers of the Dal all over India are required to rally and salute the National Flag exactly at 8 o'clock in the morning on this day.

The function was similarly held in Bombay under the Congress auspices under the charge of the Seva Dal Volunteers. The national militia and the volunteers of the various other corps in the city also participated in the function, all in their uniforms making a total of 2,000 volunteers.

PUBLIC WATCH THE RALLY.

A gathering of more than 2000

(Continued on Page 5.)

BOYCOTT WEEK IN AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

Huge Procession Parades Streets.

SARDAR TO ADDRESS JAINS TO-DAY

CENSORED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 27.

A long procession of Jains was taken out this afternoon in connection with the Boycott Week The procession started from Nagarsheth's bungalow, Ghee-kanta and passed through the principal thoroughfares and terminated at Tankshal, Kalupur. A large number of women and children joined procession singing national songs and raising the usual slogans. There were occasional showers of rain but the procession continued uninterrupted.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will address a meeting of Jains tomorrow noon at Visashrimali's Wadi.

BOYCOTT WEEK IN SURAT.

—:o:—

SURAT, July 26.

The sixth day of the Boycott Week in Surat was reserved for merchants. They closed all their shops to-day and went out in procession through the city.

Mr. Morarji Desai, who had resigned the post of Deputy Collector and joined national movement addressed the merchants exhorting them to co-operate in the national campaign, the success of which is depended on their help. He was of opinion that once the Government was nationalised the merchants would again prosper.—Free Press.

Parsi Concert In Aid Of Movement.

—:o:—

SURAT, July 26.

A concert was arranged in Vithal Vadi by Dr. Baliwala, specially for the Parsis, in which national songs were sung showing sympathy with the national campaign.

Dr. Sumant Mehta exhorted the Parsis to join hands with their Hindu and Muslim brethren.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT WEEK IN BROACH.

—:o:—

BROACH, July 26.

Boycott Week is being organised in Broach. It begins from July 30. Among the activities are opening of a swadeshi Bazar, enrolling of Congress members, and house to house propaganda and taking of pledges for the boycott of British Goods, and processions of labourers, students, ladies, and Vanar Sena on digerent days, and holding of meetings in different parts of the town daily.

NATIONAL MILITIA.

Sjt Vadilal Mehta of the Gujerat Vidyapith who was working in the Jambusar Taluka has been arrested to-day and brought to Broach for his trial.

National Militia has been organised in Broach and about 40 have enrolled themselves as soldiers of that body.—Free Press.

Elders Pass Resolutions Of Do's And Don'ts For College Youths.

—:o:—

BARISAL, July 25.

A conference of guardians and members of the B. M. College, met to consider steps that may be taken to meet the situation created by absences of students from classes.

Resolutions were passed stating that absences of students is detrimental to their own best interests, calling upon students to attend their studies and asking picketers not to force students to be absent from classes, not to picket inside the compound of educational institutions, and asking parents and guardians to issue a general appeal to all students who have joined the civil disobedience movement, without the consent of their guardians, to attend their classes and requesting the College Council not to punish absent students, or take any steps which would wound the feeling of students.—Free Press.

JOCKEY & TRAINER SUSPENDED.

—:o:—

Inquiry Into The Running Of "Sarkha"

POONA RACE SCANDAL

POONA, July 27.

After the races last evening the stewards of the Western India Turf Club held an enquiry into the running of horse Sarkha in Mohammerah Plate, Division I. After hearing evidence of the trainer Byramjee Rustomjee and Jockey Behsman the Stewards were of opinion that Behsman had not tried to win on Sarkha. They expressed themselves as extremely dissatisfied with the explanation given by Byramjee Rustomjee Accordingly the Stewards withdrew the licenses of both the trainer and Jockey.—A. P.

30 Ladies Arrested In Calcutta

Congress Offices Raided

CALCUTTA, July 27.

About 30 lady volunteers of the Nari Satyagraha Committee were arrested this afternoon, while picketing foreign cloth shops in Burrabazar. They were not even allowed interviews with their friends and relations.

The Burrabazar Congress and Civil Disobedience Committee offices were searched this afternoon. 8 volunteers were arrested from the latter, which was locked up and guarded by the Police.

The North Calcutta District Congress Committee was raided and two volunteers were arrested.—Free Press.

MRS HASAN IMAM SUMMONED.

—:o:—

For Leading Procession.

PATNA, July 23.

It is understood that Mrs. Hasan Imam, Mrs. Sami, daughter of Mrs. Hasan Imam and some other women processionists, have been summoned to show cause why they took part in leading a procession a few days ago without licence.—A. P.

THAT BRITISH AIRSHIP AGAIN!

—:o:—

LONDON, July 27.

The airship I-100 has successfully completed twelve hundred miles test flight around Britain in varied weather preparatory to her flying to Canada in few days.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW FOR BOMBAY?

—:o:—

Simla Speculations.

SIMLA, July 24.

The Special Simla representative of the "Pioneer" writes:—

Previous messages have referred to the growing realisation in Simla of the gravity of the situation in Bombay and to-day it was felt that the general feeling of insecurity has intensified. There is no tendency to minimise the deleterious effect of so many big firms facing bankruptcy or ruin, but the most poignant pessimism centres in the mills. Workers are being thrown out of employment in their thousands. Congress workers are already spreading insiduous propaganda among them and it is reasonably suggested that once their small savings are exhausted millworkers, by sheer pressure of economic stress, must inevitably become involved in the general scheme of unrest—a tendency which will be sedulously fostered by Congress.

Government reluctance at the present juncture to impose the most rigorous measures available is correctly interpreted in political circles, but the feeling is gaining strength that ugly potentialities presage the imposition of martial law.

Perhaps the strongest practical indication of this feeling lies in expressions of opinion that Government should expedite the examination of various methods of handling civil disorders, in order that the use of firearms may become even less unavoidable in certain circumstances than is at present the case.

16 VILLAGES UNDER WATER IN SIND.

—:o:—

Train-Loads Of Refugees Arrive In Sukkur

HYDERABAD AND KOTRI IN DANGER

KARACHI, July 27.

With the flood only a mile from Shikarpur the town was saved yesterday by cut in the Choi Branch Canal at mile seventeen to relieve the pressure of the water.

Sixteen villages are now submerged in Larkana and Shikarpur districts. Refugees are pouring at Sukkur in trains and lorries hourly. Nineteen breaches have been reported, the chief being in Sukkur Begari Bund and Narang.

The Distribution Committee is feeding the stranded villagers. Engineers believe that the worst is over as this morning the river levels at Sukkur show a slight fall.

Kotri and Hyderabad are now in danger as the river is rising rapidly.—A. P.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED.

—:o:—

TRANSHIPMENT IMMPOSSIBLE.

The Division Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, wires from Karachi under date 27th July:—

On section Ruk Jacobabad between Shikarpur and Sultankot the line is breached in several places extending from mile 30 to 36. The railway line under flood water. Transhipment of passengers and luggage is quite impossible. Arrangements are being made to procure boats as far as possible for transhipment.

The duration of transhipment will probably extend to six weeks Trains are being shuttled upto Shikarpur in the up direction and upto Humayun in the down direction.

The position on the Larkana Dadapur narrow guage and on Padadan Tharushah Meharaspur Loop is unchanged.—A. P.

LANDSLIDE ON SIMLA VALKA RAILWAY.

—:o:—

Train Service Dislocated

DELHI, July 27.

Early this morning, several landslips occurred on the Kalka-Simla Railway between Gumman and Sonwara, at miles 9/10, 9/40, 9/47, 10-33, 13-45 to 13-50, 15-4 and 15-20 due to heavy rains. It is anticipated that train service will be dislocated for the next twenty-four hours. Transhipment at present is impossible.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Quetta, N. W. Railway, wires under date to-day:

All breaches on the Zhob Valley Railway have been repaired and all coaching and goods booking will be resumed from tomorrow as before. The 11 up from Khanai and the 12 down from Fort Sandeman will run to time table timings from Monday, the 28th instant.—A. P.

GERMAN LEADING OVER BRITISHER

—:o:—

Round Europe Air Race

OFFERMANN AND PASSENGER KILLED

LONDON, July 27.

Warsa.—An exciting finish for the round Europe air race is expected in consequence of a smart dash made by the German, Herr Poss, he thus arriving here ahead of the Britisher's Captain Broad and Thorn. The remainder of the competitors are strung out between Barcelona and Posen. The German competitor Offermann, while landing at Lyons, fouled the wireless aerial, and he and his passenger were killed.—Reuter.

ROUND EUROPE AIR RACE.

—:o:—

Bad Weather Hampers Competitors.

RUGBY, July 26.

The final stages of the air circuit of Europe Race have now been reached. Three British airmen, namely Thorn in his Avro Avian and Captain Broad and Alan Butler in their Gipsy Moths were the first arrivals yesterday at Breslau.

The leading German competitor Poss in Klemn monoplane reached Breslau later. The German pilot Morzik who won last year's race spent night at Pragie one stage behind. Six machines arrived at various controls between Berne and Prague yesterday and thirty-five are still in Spain.

The race is not necessarily won by the pilot who first completes the course. Points are awarded for various factors which prove reliability including speed between controls.

Under the rules of the ract, the competitors are not allowed to reach Berlin before four tomorrow afternoon and leading British airmen will probably wait at Danzig although they could probably complete the course via Posen, Warsaw and Danzig to Berlin to-day.—B. O. W.

LABOUR GOVT.'S LIFE: SIX MONTHS MORE.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 26.

Mr. Baldwin speaking at Brighouse in Yorkshire predicted that Labour Government would fall within six months. He declared that "safeguarding" must be the cornerstone of Conservatives' domestic policy.

It was the "only weapon which can be brought into use immediately we are determined to push ahead with reciprocal preferences with our Dominions as soon as we take up office."—Reuter.

MACDONALD'S APOLOGIA.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 27.

The Prime Minister speaking at a Labour Rally at Buckhurst Park in Sussex said that at end of the first session of the second Labour Government he was "not altogether satisfied with what has been done", but Government were faced by keen and critical Opposition.

He declared that several things must be done regarding agriculture, first of which was access to land. People could not be shovelled from cities back to land. There must be transition by stages and scheme would be produced shortly.—Reuter.

FRANCE RETAINS DAVIS CUP.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 27.

Paris.—France retains the Davis Cup as a result of Borotra beating Lott 5/7, 6/3, 2/6, 6/2, 8/6, to-day in the Challenge Round.—Reuter.

A POLITICAL MURDER

—:o:—

LONDON, July 27.

New York.—A message from Rio de Janeiro says that Joao Pessoa (President of the State of Parahyba, who was a Liberal Candidate for the Vice-Presidency of Brazil last March) was assassinated in a cafe in the City of Recife, by his political enemy Datas, chief municipal officer of Texira.—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee ONE
for First sixteen Words and
ONE ANNA
for each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A competent INDIAN SPINNING MASTER for an up-country Mill. The applicant must have thorough knowledge of theory and practice. Apply Box No. 140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2909

WANTED—An EXPERT in Mixing and Blending of cotton, Spinning, Weaving and Inside Management of a cotton Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, married or single, whether willing to be on probation for 6 months and salary required, to THE SITARAM SPG., & WVG., MILLS, LTD., Trichur.
A 1236

AGENCIES WANTED—Wanted by an influential house of business AGENCIES of Swadeshi goods of all kinds Bombay Presidency and Sind Baluchistan State full particulars to Box No. 141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2911

WANTED—CANVASSERS on little pay and good Commission. Cash security Rs. 25. Apply with references Post Box No. 2049, Bombay 2.
A R 2892

WANTED.—UNEMPLOYED to Register names for Employment. For terms see personally or send anna stamp. EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Boman Behram Building, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R2904

WANTED Travelling Canvassers to book orders for X'mas Cards, Picture Postcards and sundries. Apply Box No. 139 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2912

WANTED.—RECORD-KEEPER, pay Rs. 25/-. Five years experience in Railway Office records essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—MANAGER, Dholpur State Railway, Dholpur.
A 1234

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co. Ltd. Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of stylish, Swadeshi Hosiery piece-goods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.
A 1168

WANTED—The following Officers for the Bhopal Municipality, English knowing candidates with sufficient knowledge of Urdu only need apply. (1) MUNICIPAL ENGINEER with experience of Water Works. Salary Rs. 250—25—350 plus conveyance allowance Rs. 50; (2) MUNICIPAL SECRETARY with experience of Municipal work. Salary Rs. 150—20—250 with conveyance allowance Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials before 15th August, 1930, to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Bhopal.
A 1272

WANTED—Female SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON and a NURSE, qualified, experienced for Maternity Home. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, caste and lowest salary. SETH VITHALDAS RATHI, Beawar.
A 1268

Educational

WANTED—STUDENTS. No matter where you live or what you do, we can train you by Post to be an ACCOUNTANT for Govt. Railway, mercantile services, etc. to earn big salaries. Success guaranteed. Apply for free prospectus No. 145 to the Registrar. The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

Loans

WANTED—FINANCE upto Rs. 50,000/- for a new industry. No competition. Rs. Fifty thousand already invested. Please write Box No. 138, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R2907

SOUND INDIAN CONCERN wants FINANCIER or WORKING PARTNER with minimum capital Rs. 20,000. Apply Post Box No. 2049, Bombay 2.
L R 2818

Matrimonial

WANTED—A handsome accomplished and well-connected MATCH for a healthy and wealthy Hindu Gazetted Officer. Aged thirty. Widower. No caste restriction. Apply Box No. 142, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2915

Motors and Accessories

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs for a taxi fleet owner to obtain a fleet of brand new cars of a popular and well-known make at very attractive price. This is with a view to make an already famous car more popular than it already is. Many of the cars in question are already being used as taxis and have proved themselves to be admirably suited for the work as they are light, economical and durable. Apply in confidence to Box No. 133 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA z 1263

Trade Announcement.

NORMAN INKS (Made in India) will give every satisfaction that the best of Foreign Inks may give. Why not ask your stationer to supply only NORMAN and none other.
T R2886

GOOD CHANCES—SILKY MUSLINS. Universal stripes. Highly appreciated everywhere. Sample 12 yds. 45 ins. Rs. 7-8. Shirts box of 6, neck 15 inches Rs. 9. Postage extra. Money back, if unapproved. Gupta & Co. Chicacole City Ganjam District.
T 1132A

Property For Sale

VALUABLE PROPERTY over 6600 sq. yds. containing buildings and vacant land, Opposite B. B. and C. I. Ry. Workshop, on the D'Lisle Road, Bona Fide. Purchasers and brokers only need apply Box No. 135 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R2887

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET—Two FLATS in "Bombay View," situate opposite Colaba Station, suitable for Parsis. Apply PREMJI NAGARDAS, 84, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C

FLATS, OFFICES AND ROOMS available immediately. All modern convenience. Lift, Fans, Central and decent. Rent moderate. Please apply Agent, Mahendra Mansions (Formerly Watson's Hotel), Esplanade Road.
C R 2913

TO LET on Hornby Road, an upto-date SHOP with large frontage and show windows. Apply Box No. 132 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2830

TO BE LET to HINDUS FLATS of four living rooms and kitchen (Tardeo Road Chikalwedy) rent ranging from Rs. 80 to 90. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23, Medows Street, Fort, or Tyebji House, Chaupaty.
C 700

TO LET—Ventilated, decent, and large Godown at House No. 66-68-70 at Homjee Street, airy, decent, newly oil-painted and white washed third floor in House No. 20, at Churchgate Street, Opposite Mongini Brothers, Decent, airy, beautiful and large "Karla Villa" bungalow with beautiful garden at Lonavala. Apply personally Kasamally Jaffur Cassum, Estate Manager to Prince Aly S. Khan, Marina Mansion, Chowpaty, Sea Face, Bombay No. 7.
C R2895

Profession.

TREATMENT OF LUNACY arranged at home or in a hospital. Specifics for Headaches, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Hemiplegia, Vertigo, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Infantile paralysis, Diseases of women and children. Write with full history. Post Box No. 899, Bombay.
P R2865

Dance

LEARN TO DANCE—AT THE PREMIER SCHOOL OF DANCING. The largest and best appointed studio in Bombay. All upto date dances taught by CERTIFICATED TEACHERS. Principals, Miss ANNE ELLIOTT, Miss DULCIE ORPEN. Apply Ready-money Building, 2nd Floor, Apollo Bunder Road, Phone 24240, Bombay.
1288

Medical.

CONGRESSMEN & VOLUNTEERS have your spectacles made at half the Prices and get them freely done in case they are twisted or broken by lathis at DASTOOR & SONS, next to Fort Fire Brigade, opp. Lloyd's Bank.
M R2910

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—FILTERED MAHUWA OIL and white SRENCH CHALK for Soap, Candle and Vegetable Tallow Industry are available from Shree LAXI OIL MILLS, BARODA at competitive rates. Special rates for chief Junctions are quoted for 300 Maunds. Apply for rates and samples.
R2894

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Monday afternoon the 28th instant at 3 o'clock (S.T.)
BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
28th July 1930.
1287

APPEAL.

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.

IT IS GIVING ENTIRELY FREE MEDICAL, SURGICAL, GYNAECOLOGICAL and DENTAL AID to the poor sufferers of all communities. This Hospital is a complete unit in itself. Treats a large number of indoor and outdoor patients. Your help is greatly needed. Address: SECRETARY Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, North Bombay No. 8.
1117

Tender.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of one 10 Lathe to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 4th August, 1930, at 4 p.m. The tenders, should be accompanied with Rs. 20 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The Copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

Preference will be given to the articles manufactured in India.
(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 21-7-1930.
1285

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

NOTIFICATION.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on MONDAY, the 4th August, 1930 between 12 and 2 p.m. (B. T.) for printing and supplying various kinds of Marathi; Gujarati; Urdu and English forms, books and registers etc., required for the use of the Municipal Schools. Samples are kept open in this office for the inspection of the intending tenderers. Directions to tenderers and Schedules of forms to be printed will be supplied on personal application to the undersigned in his office between 11 and 5 p.m. (B. T.) on week days.
R. V. PARULEKAR.
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 25th July, 1930.
1277

Public Notices.

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

WANTED—An experienced man as SENIOR PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR. Grade Rs. 160—10/2—200. Experienced men need only apply with copies of testimonials stating age, and educational qualifications before 10th August, 1930 to—

RAM-KISHEN,
Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, G. B. S. Railways.
Manager & Engineer-in-Chief's Office,
Goya Gate, 24th July, 1930.
(Baroda).
1271

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

(1) No. 867 of 1925. Re: Virji Madhavji.
(2) No. 1167 of 1925. Re: Lakhamsi Jetha Sha.
(3) No. 881 of 1922. Re: Karsondas Lowji Goradia traded as M. Karsondas.
(4) No. 940 of 1924. Re: Arthur Joseph Pereira.
(5) No. 1175 of 1925. Re: Fidahussein Gulamsein Rupawala.
(6) No. 1190 of 1925. Re: Virji Malsi.
(7) No. 1524 of 1925. Re: Vinayak Harichandra Nandodker.
(8) No. 1595 of 1925. Re: Navalshanker R. Jala, deceased, traded as N. Butch and Co.
(9) No. 287 of 1927. Re: Dorabji Byramji Kotwal.
(10) No. 572 of 1927. Re: Manilal Gulabchand.
(11) No. 243 of 1916. Re: Karim Ladha Asrani and Hussein Shivji Dada Mangumal.
(12) No. 436 of 1916. Re: Lakhmidas Tilumal and others traded as Lakhmidas Mangumal.
(13) No. 263 of 1918. Re: Jograj Chandmal Oswal Baid.
(14) No. 282 of 1922. Re: Mahomed Hasham and Co.
(15) No. 482 of 1924. Re: William Thomas Silway.
(16) No. 1485 of 1925. Re: Vrajlal Jethalal.
(17) No. 676 of 1921 and No. 147 of 1924. Re: Stanley Dobson and James MacDonald.
(18) No. 859 of 1923. Re: Chhotalal Harkisondas Sha.
(19) No. 651 of 1923. Re: Tricumdas Premji Thucker and another traded as Trumdas Mulji.
(20) No. 83 of 1914. Re: Panachand Kuberdas and others traded as Kuberdas Narsi.
(21) No. 738 of 1914. Re: Kalianji Umersi Thucker.
(22) No. 343 of 1919. Re: Kaikhushru Manchershaw Madon.
(23) No. 1113 of 1922. Re: William Bye.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to declare a first dividend in Estates Nos. (1) and (2), a first and final dividend in Estates No. (3) to (10), a second and final dividend in Estates Nos. (11) to (16), a third dividend in Estates Nos. (17) and (18), and supplementary and final dividend in Estates Nos. (19) to (23).

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the above-mentioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien, or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, even if they have been previously notified. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement. On the expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1930.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
1226

Public Notices.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN OF 1930.

THE BANK is prepared to give demand loans not exceeding Rs. 75,000 to any approved applicant, who wishes to subscribe to the above, on the following terms while the Loan remains open:—

(1) The Bank will advance 75 per cent. of the amount (face value) applied for, the borrower paying the remainder at the time application is made.

(2) The borrower must undertake to repay the advance by fifteen equal monthly instalments. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 1 lakh (face value) he will require to make (1) an initial payment of Rs. 25,000/- and (2) fifteen monthly payments of Rs. 5,000/-.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged half yearly on the outstanding balance of the advance will be 5 3/4 per cent. per annum.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the security. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. per annum.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the outstanding amount of the advance with a 20 per cent. margin.

K. M. MACDONALD.
Managing Governor.
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 23rd July, 1930.
1280.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client EBRAHIM HAJI CASSUM has contracted to purchase from HAJI MAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA JANMAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA and OOMER HAJI ABDULLA, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of Mortgage, Charge, Sale, Use, Trust, inheritance, gift, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the receipt hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land situate lying and being at Panjarapole Street without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's Bill 148 8/9 square yards and according to the Cadastral Survey Register 139 square yards or thereabouts in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue in the Collector's last rent Roll No. 7390 and in the Collector's Rent Roll No. 2639, Laughton's Survey No. 1|1096, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2627, (Bhuleshwar Division) togetherwith the building and messuages standing thereon which is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 633a and Street No. 73 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Panjrapole Street in or towards the South by a sweepers passage on or towards the East by the property of Shaikh Imam Bin Shaikh Bapoo on or towards the West by the property of Facoo Meeya Bin Ally Saheb Coor.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1930.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys,
1282

HANDMADE KHADDAR

Fine white soft and durable suiting for shirtings, etc. Price Rs. 6 per piece of 13 to 16 yards by 36. Best coating Khaddar in any check designs, price Rs. 4-6 per one suit length of 7 yards by 36. Postage and packing free. Money refunded if unapproved. AGANNATH CHAMAN RAM, Ludhiana (Upper India).

Amusements.

Pathe Cinema

LAMINGTON ROAD.

DAILY 6-30 & 10 p. m. MATINEE Every Sat. & Sun. 4 p. m.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE & COMEDY.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HARKISSONDAS MAKANJI TOPIWALLA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 22 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure (redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 98 Square Yards and eight-ninths of another sq-yards (98 8/9) or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 632, New No. 5802, Old Survey No. 128 and New Survey No. 3623 and Cadastral Survey No. 1018 of the Fort Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the said Bazar Gate Street on or towards the South by the property of Harjiwan Bhika Mistry and on or towards the North by the property of Jamsedji Bejanji Bamji which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2121 and Street Nos. 137 and were formerly and are in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1930
DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
1283

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 11TH LANE.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for Messrs. Khetaji Umedji and Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Parvati Bai widow of Mahadeo Ramji, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 13th February 1920 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on Monday 28th July 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Land admeasuring 87 sq. yards of which 39 sq. yards are Quit and ground rent tenure and 48 sq. yards are Collectors Lease hold tenure square yards registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155, 4415, New No. 16161, A|10933, Old Survey Nos. 3950, 3960 New Survey Nos. 6649, 6650 and Cadastral Survey No. 480-481 of Byculla Division with dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 1943, 1942 and Street Nos. 46, 48, 44 all which premises are situate at eleventh Kamatipura Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI AND CO.,

GLOBE
CINEMA.
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat., Sun. and Friday.
Matinees at 3-30 P. M.
A Thrilling, Human Photo-Drama.

"THE LADDER OF DEATH"
Starring The Great Italian Actor and Acrobat,
ALBERTINI
The Picture, carries action and incident all the way!

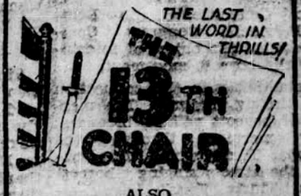
Also Showing
CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
in
CHAMPION BOXER.
3 reels comedy.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Greater Than "Rio Rita"
BEBE DANIELS.
The Golden Voice Songstress in
LOVE COMES ALONG
Powerful Drama of a Glorious Love.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Gold-Medal Picture of 1928
"FOUR SONS"
A Story of All Conquering Mother Love.

EMPRESS
THEATRE
6, 3 and 10 p.m.
The King of Comedy,
HAROLD LLOYD.
In His Latest Super Comedy
WELCOME DANGER
His Greatest Laugh—Thrill—Mystery Special. A Hundred brand new mirth-provoking Ideas, that dig up a gold mine of Laughs.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.



ALSO
THE HOOSE GAW
Comedy 2 Parts.

RIALTO CINEMA
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
WILLIAM HAINES
in
EXCESS BAGGAGE
A trunk full of love and laughter.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

SUPPORT SWADESHI INDUSTRY

INFANTONE

The Best Indian Tonic Syrup for Babies.
(For Samples and Literature)
Apply to:—BELIRAM & BROS.,
Princess Street, : : : BOMBAY 2.

CONSULT
DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M. & S.
Vaikalli, SURAT, B. B. & C. I. Ry.
For Radical Cure of
HYDROCELE
WITHOUT OPERATION
in 15 Minutes at One Sitting
In BOMBAY on 15th, 16th, 17th, & 18th August.
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

In response to the enquiries from the
MEDICAL PROFESSION
it is hereby made known that the following well-known preparations manufactured by the
ALEMBIC
and used by the public for over 24 years past can be recommended with confidence to replace similar articles of foreign make.
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL FOOD.
Alembic Syrup Hypophosphite Comp.
ALEMBIC EASTON SYRUP.
Alembic Syrup of Comp. Glycerophosphates.
Alembic Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.
Alembic Concentrated Sarsaparilla
Alembic manufacture also consists of B. P. Tinctures, Extracts, Ayurvedic Drugs, Eau de ologne, Alcohol absolute etc.
For particulars please write to:—
THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD.,
Princess Street, Bombay.

HUNDREDS HAVE JOINED UNDER CONGRESS FLAG IN BATTLE FOR FREEDOM.
YET
HUNDREDS ARE BEING TURNED OUT FROM EMPLOYMENT.
THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT TELLS.
If you wish to earn a living and drive away slavery from your hearts
Work for us as Agents:
Apply Sharp for Agency Terms and prospectus
THE MITCHELL TRADING COMPANY
DADYSETH HOUSE, Opp: Hong Kong Bank, Fort, Bombay.
(The Provident Insurance & Loans Ltd.,)

THE TONIC OF 1930
Bring up your children on India's Products Amrut Phamarcy's.
IRRADIATED VEGETABLE OIL
Containing A, b, c, d, e Vitamins prevents and cures childrens and every ones Cold, Constipation and Nervous Diseases.
Can be had at—Indo—German Trading Co., (A. M. Thakar).
VANMALI BHIKA & CO., Princess Street.,
WAGH & CO., Girgaum, P. Harkisandas & Co.,
Grant Road and other Chemists, and also at
AMRUT PHARMACY, NAGPUR.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

—:o:—
ARRIVAL.
July 26.
Varsova, Rowe, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.
July 27.
War Hindoo, Williams, Abadan.
Nuryekar, Smith, Rangoon.
Canara, Denbrook, Rangoon.
Jalarashmi, Memery, Rangoon.
Baron Napier, McLey, Karachi.
Trekieve, Kent, Karachi.
Ockenfels, Dieckemann, Hamburg.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S War Hindoo:—The O P O Coy's steamer War Hndoo, salied yesterday from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S S Nurjehan:—The T M Coy's steamer Nurjehan sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalarashmi, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Canara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Canara, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a geseral cargo.

S S Trekievec—The M M Coy's steamer Trekieve, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Baron Napier:—The James Mackintosh Coy.'s steamer Baron Napier, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

S S Ockenfels:—The L Edward Ltd, steamer Ockenfels, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
SATURDAY, 26TH JULY, 1930.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 9-8, 9-8, M M and Co.
5 City Wellington, Karachi, 4-8, K Nixon and Co.
4 Kondekerk Hamburg 26-7 E D Sassoon & Co.
5 Pilsna, Trieste, 1-3, L T and M Italana.
8 Ockenfels, Dunkirk, 27-7, L Edwards.
11 Trekieve, Karachi, 27-7, M M & Co.
12 Arabia, Genoa 1-8, L. T. & M. Italiana.
13 Neidenfels, NF, NF, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Karapara, Durban, 30-7, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Bahadur Calcutta, N.F. Morrison & Co.
3 Chakla, NF, NF, M M and Co.
5 Crosshill, Dunkirk, NF, Graham Tdg Co.
6 Jalarashmi. Rangoon 27-7, Scindia S N Co.
8 Alipore. Japan 26-7, M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, P. Gulf, NF NF A Assaria and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.
A Chinkoa, Calcutta N.F. M M & Co.
D Nurjehan, Rangoon, 27-7, T Morrison and Co.
C R Ahmedi, Karachi, 28-7, S Bassum and Co.
F Jehangir, Red Sea Ports, 29-7, T. Morrison and Co.
K. Bandra, Busrah, N F M. M and Co.
L M. Dalgoma, N F N F M M and Co.
N Canara, Rangoon, 27-7, M M
P Varela, Busrah, 1-8, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Mantua 1-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 15-8-30 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Burdwan 8-8-30 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hesien 25-7 J. F. Co.
Castalia 4-8 G. T. Co.
City of Benares 16-8 K. N. Co.
City of Lahore 28-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.
FROM HAMBURG
Altenfels 30-7 L Edward Ld.
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ld.
Lichtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ld.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ld.
FROM GENOA
Riow 19-7-30 T M Co.
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana
FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkerk 1-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk 24-8 30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Newcastle 28-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Trekieve 23-7-30.
Arabia 23-7-30.
Jalatarang 23-7-30.
Nitravati 24-7-30.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 M Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru 17-7-30 M. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Morea 1-8 P. & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda 15-8 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 2-8 M M & Co.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.
SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS
FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 9-8-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Wellington 4-8-30 K N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City Derby, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Neidenfels N.F., L. Edward Ld.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara, 30-7-30, M M and Co.
Karoa, NF, M M and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna N. F. L. T. Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 1-8-30 M Italiana.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varela 1-8-30 M M and Co.
Bandra, 30-7-30, M M & Co.
Varsova, NF, M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Tottori Maru, N. F. N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir, 29-7-30, T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chinkoa, NF, M M and Co.
Jalatarang N.F. S S N Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Skuld, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Kaiser-i-Hind, 6,013, Headlane, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Wellington 3,629 Spencer K N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Neidenfels 1,745 Unger, L Edward Ld.
FOR NEW YORK.
City Derby, 4,190, Payker, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna 4,823 Luppis L T Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia 4,499 Ferrara M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Tottori Maru 3,703 Imada N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru, 2,878, Shirai, O S Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra, 1,877, Hughes M M and Co.
Varela, 2,043, Ramsay M M and Co.
Varsova, 2,043, Rowe, M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir 2,681 Constantine T M Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Bahadur 2629 Elliott T M Co.
Jalatarang 1464 Vakins S S N Co.
Chinkoa 2,926 Robinson, M M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Skuld, 649, Robert, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara 3721 McLean M M & Co.
Karoa 3,307 Fshley M M & Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM
Cross Hill 2,805. Stewart, S S. N Co.
Varsova 2043 Rome M M and Co.
Bahadur, 25 7-30.
Crosshill 25-7-30.
Chukla 26-7-30.

EXPORTS.
July 26.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—1,976 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.
For Marseilles:—202 cwts mustardseed, P S Thadani and Son.
S S City of Wellington for Liverpool:—25 bales cotton thread waste, B Mohankhram and Co; 100 bales cottos fly, and 65 balse cotton raw, B Karsondas and Co.
S S Neidenfels for Hamburg:—202 cwts turmeric, S M Rajgon and Co.
For Rotherdam:—500 cwts myrabollum, B M Sheyte and Co; 173 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
S S City of Derby for New York:—282 cwts Gum karaya, J Meyer asd Co.
S S Pilsna for Trieste:—1,820 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton raw, K Dinchand and Co; 654 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 60 bales cotton raw, C V Jagjiwan and Co; 290 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.
For Venice:—595 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton raw, K Dinchand and Co; 55 bales cotton raw, Abdulrehman and Co; [illegible] bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.
For Fiume:—55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
For Piraeus:—50 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S Arabia for Genoa:—550 bales cotton raw, K Dinchand and Co; 220 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.
S S Ockesfels for Antwerp:—350 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 2,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Shanghai:—20 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.
For Osaka:—250 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 1,000 balss cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.
S S Tattori Maru for Kobe:—1,500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 950 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton raw, A Abdulrehman and Co; 81 bales cottos raw, M Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, Vishram and Co.
For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 640 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co.
July 26.

IMPORTS.
S S Chakla, Agent M M and Co, from Busrah:—1,658 bags wheat, 423 bags wash, 24 bags Hartuman, 42 bags Beans.
From Mchamerah:—26 bags almond kernals, 42 bags poppyseeds, 28 bags Attari, 302 bales wool.
From Bushire:—245 carboys rose water, 65 bags almonds, 13 bags attari, 13 bales wool.
From B'Abbas:—15 bdles M roots, 82 bdles D Fish.
From Jash:—356 bags walnuts.
From Muscat:—998 bags sardines, 1,65 bags dates,
From Gwadar:—100 bdles mats, 11 bdles Fish.
From Karachi:—5,356 bags wheat, 150 bags gram, 20 bags Flour.
Flour, 100 bags Chori, 80 bags kishmish, 35 bags Apricots, 100 cement sheets, 206 casks Lub oil.

JEWS & NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Jacob B. Israel in the "Times" of yesterday says that Mr. Joseph Nissim should be appointed as a representative of the Jewish communities in Inda at the R. T. Conference, because he is a Wilsonian.

I beg to state through your paper that I am willing to leave the St. Xavier's College and join the Wilson College, if he will kindly write to the "Times" suggesting my name for the R. T Conference.

Mr. Israel is a Wilsonian himself and if he cares, I will suggest, to the "Times" of course, that he be appointed to go to the R. T. Conference to display the logic he has learnt at the Wilson College and the intelligence he showed yesterday in the "Times."—Yours, etc.,

XAVIERITE.

St. Xavier's College,
Bombay 1, July 24.

CARRYING THE DEAD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to give due publicity to the following lines in your esteemed paper, which has a wide circulation in the community to which the writer belongs.

The city of Sholapur has a Parsi community of about 200 souls all told. The writer in his last three years stay has noticed a custom that obtains in the matter of carrying the dead to the Tower of Silence at a distance of four miles from the city.

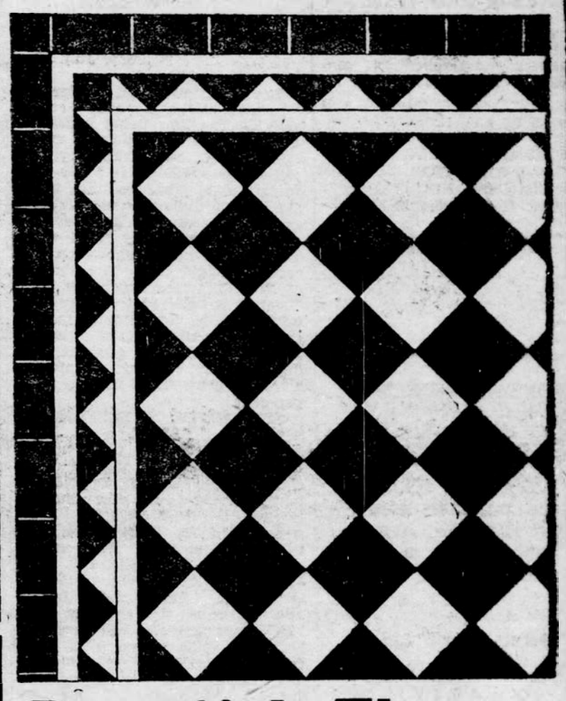
Uptil now about five deaths have occured wherein some were taken on shoulders by volunteer youths and some on a two-wheeler stretcher. May I know why this distinction has been sought to be created in a matter that can stand absolutely non differentiation? My inqury has convinced me that there is no plausible excuse or reason, save that some people have a curious notion that carrying on shoulders adds to the prestige and dignity of the diseased whereas the other method smacks of an inferiority complex.

What a sad commentary on the mentality of these people? Is there anything of the sort in Bombay which has the 'creme de la creme" of the community? Is not a rich man or a poor fellow carried the same way and in the same fashion for disposal when once the soul shuffles off its mortal coil? Does it detract even a tithe from the Majesty of Death whether you are carried Silently or with all tom-tom and eclat? Is not Death called a great leveller? Is it not inevitable for all and when once it comes it levels up or down the individual?—Yours, etc.,

M. E. D.

Sholapur, July 22.

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



Beautiful Floors.

WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.

That is the [illegible] which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, soothing and beautiful tiles, and who find strongest and most economical are produced at

THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY,
144, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, BOMBAY 17.
Showrooms:—2, Bruce Street, BOMBAY.
Branches:—
LAHORE CANTT. AHMEDABAD KARACHI.
Ganga Ice Factory Build., Punch Kuwa, 113, Armenian Street.

Rise India and SUPPORT INDIAN CONCERNS
Established 1871.
Bombay Mutual
Life Assurance Society Ltd.
is an ideal one
Stood the test of 60 years.
100% increase all round in 1929.
All profits to policy-holders alone.
Bonus on Increasing Scale Since 1871.
For Particulars apply to
The SECRETARY,
278—Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY
In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
It powerfully cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.
But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers
Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. Manufacturing Chemists, 63, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1 England.

PORTLAND CEMENT

"Ganpati"
INDIAN CEMENT CO. LTD. BOMBAY.
BRAND.
Surpasses the latest British Standard Specification
AND IS A
RAPID HARDENING CEMENT.
USE IT and HAVE MONEY.
TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
Bombay House, Fort, BOMBAY.
THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

HUNDREDS OF TYPEWRITERS
Ready For Sale
Many Typewriter dealers and limited concerns purchase our Typewriters and Duplicators and send words of satisfaction.
Repairing, Duplicating, and Type copying a specially.
THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.
Opposite General Post Office, Warwick House, Fort, Bombay.

SANOFELE
Take
ESANOFELE, the infallible cure for Malaria. Available at all Chemists.
Sole Agents:—
Messrs. Gorio Ltd.,
P. O. Box 159, Fort.
BOMBAY;
MALARIA

SAJAN & Co
FORT BOMBAY.
ROOFING WHITE GLAZED FLOORING MARBLE.
TILES
Suppliers to Government Public Works Department & Native States
Telegram: SAJANCO BOMBAY

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per W. Life Rs. 23-1/3 — 1000 p. a. End Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 19,64,923.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,62,179.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 22 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

—A SAFE—
and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing
Tonic
THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Regd. ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Branch :—
Zaveri Road.

TRADE & FINANCE.

EASIER FEELING IN MONEY MARKET.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, July 25.

MONEY.

The rejection of all tenders for treasury bills and their suspension for the time being caused a slightly easier feeling in money rates though only temporary with call funds available at 3 per cent. Intermediate treasury bills which are also discontinued fetched over Rs. 2 crores during the week against maturities of Rs. 1 crore. The trade demand shows an increase of 24,07 lacs. The increase of Rs. 143.55 lacs under the item "Loans" is believed to have been occasioned by the demand in Calcutta for investment in treasury bills. The following are the fixed deposit rates: One to four months 3 1/4 per cent. and 6 months 3 3/4 per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 18th July shows an increase of Rs. 278 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 18,62,35,000 as compared with Rs. 31.92 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 21.40, an increase of 2.31 per cent over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 143.55 lacs and Rs. 1.95 lacs respectively, while cash credits are down by Rs. 46.63 lacs. Government deposits as well as Other deposits have increased, the former by Rs. 292.35 lacs to Rs. 15.32 crores and the latter by Rs. 83.24 lacs to Rs. 69.03 crores The bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent,

EFFECT OF NEW LOAN.

The first effects of the release of the terms in connection with the new Bonds floated by Government, was a rather sharp decline in the prices of all stocks, particularly the long dated ones. Later, however, the market began to react and it is likely to do so further, in view of the fact that the present issues is looked upon by the market as short-term bonds and not a loan. 3½ per cent. Paper which declined to Rs. 61/10 recovered and closed at Rs. 62-7. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan after touching Rs. 99 improved to Rs. 99-6. 1933 and 1935 Loans are quoted at Rs. 99-10 and Rs. 97. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 are placed at Rs. 100-3, Rs. 101-2 and Rs. 102-2. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 104-12 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan further dropped to Rs. 73-8 and 1934-37 Loan to Rs. 89-10. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 Loan lost as. 8 to Rs. 86-8 and 1934 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 95.

ALL TREASURY BILLS REJECTED.

All tenders for treasury bills received on Tuesday the 22nd July were rejected. The sale of treasury bills will be discontinued until further notice. Intermediate three months treasury bills sold from 16th to 21st July amounted to Rs. 2,29,75,000.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 15th instant shows an increase of Rs. 30.26 lacs in note circulation which now amounts to Rs. 165-51 crores. Silver coins are up by an almost equal amount of Rs. 79-58 lacs to Rs. 110.64 crores. while gold coin and silver bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores and Rs. 3.47 crores respectively. There are no noticeable changes in securities held in India and England. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 88.45 as against 88.40 a week ago.

The remarks of the Hon'ble Finance Member during the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the subject of the Assam-Bengal Railway, are certainly noteworthy. It may be pointed out that in addition to large imports of gold and silver which tend to reduce our favourable balance of trade, there are of late additional factors in operation, further depleting our favourable balance. Principal among them are the flight of Indian capital from the rupee and the lowered imports of foreign capital into the country.

EXCHANGE.

With the monetary situation easing down a little, sterling exchange became quieter and there were many buyers at 1s. 5-13/16d. The present situation however, would seem only temporary since Government are likely to remain out of the market for some time, having arranged a credit of £5 million with the Imperial Bank in London, in addition to which, the enquiry for other remittances is very slack. The repayment of £5 million borrowed is wisely fixed for January to March when exports are brisk and sterling exchange generally remains steady. Exports on the other hand are exports are brisk and sterling extent, and on the top of this the money rates may tighten up when the list for the new loan opens on Monday the 28th instant. The following are the forward rates:— July to Oct. 1s. 5 3/4 and Nov to Jany 1s. 5 5 25/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from Dols. 4.86½ to Dols.4.86-11/16 French francs depreciated to 123.68, while the Italian lira and the Belga remained almost unchanged at 92.90 and 34.80 respectively.

GOLD.

Prices in the gold market were steadier at the opening but eased off as the week ended. Ready was quoted as high as Rs. 21-9-3 per tola, but the closing rate is Rs. 21-8-9. The up-country demand is fair ranging round 12,000 tolas a day, while stocks amount to 200,000 tolas. Sovereigns are still steady owing to temporary shortage and are quoted at Rs. 13-10-3 for ready and Rs. 13-9-6 for forward. It may be pointed out that £200,000 worth of sovereigns are on the way from Durban and due to arrive here on or about 2nd August. Further lots have been booked by the boat leaving the same port on the 28th instant. In London the quotation for gold declined to 85s. 1d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-9-3 and Rs. 21-8-0 for ready, Rs. 21-9-3 and Rs. 21-8-3 for 11th August settlement and Rs. 21-9-9 and Rs. 21-8-9 for 9th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £7,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £122,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 10,36,910 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £55,000.

SILVER.

A steady tone characterised the silver market, but trading was on a restricted scale. Ready still commands a premium of half a rupee owing to continued good offtake and relatively small supplies. After opening at Rs. 46-4, the price of ready moved up and closed at Rs. 46-15. Not being able to obtain supplies from New York with the same promptitude as from London dealers are not inclined to make any commitments for September settlement, trading for which has therefore not yet commenced. The daily offtake averages 300 bars, including that for settlement and stocks are in the neighbourhood of 2,000 bars. The Shanghai tael firmed up 1s. 6-1/8d. to 1s. 6-11/16d but closed at 1/6 3/8d.. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 16-1/16d and 15-7/8 for ready and 15-15/16d and 15 3/4d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 46-15 and Rs. 46-4 for ready and Rs. 46-10 and Rs. 46-4 for 14th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £40,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about 181,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 2597 bars and Rs. 265,866 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £180,000.

SHARES.

The share market still remains closed to all forward business, but prices of shares dealt in on cash terms are maintained with some enquiry.

Among the miscellaneous shares Andhra Valleys have gained some 8 points to Rs. 617/8, and Tata Power is steady at Rs. 476. Scindia Steam shares kept almost unchanged at Rs. 8/4.

Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1,232/8 ex-dividend and Contributories at Rs. 303/12 ed.D. Bank of India shares have improved to Rs. 82/12 while those of the Central Bank are quiet at Rs. 15/4.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 25.

Prices in Raw materials have declined further during the week and this has naturally a further depression effect on yarn prices as a result of which there has been a further decline in prices of Indian yarns in particular and others in general. In only a few cases where scarcity of stock is found such as in case of Japanese Mercerized yarns as well as twofold Japanese and Shanghai yarns, there has not been any decline in prices and somewhere there has been improvement on the last week's level, but this is merely temporary and due to scarcity of stocks for ready delivery, inasmuch as forward goods are available at cheaper prices. Reports from consuming districts all over India are far from satisfactory and from almost every nook and corner it is reported that the Trade conditions are getting from bad to worse. Buying is consequently very limited and only confined to very small lots just sufficient for the immediate requirements of the consumers. Owing to loss of confidence, Credit facilities have been considerably curtailed and this naturally restricts offtake in our market. Reports about the intention of some of the Mills to close down or about the 15th of August has had no effect on the market inasmuch as stocks are very large particularly in cloth and dealers as well as Middlemen do not feel inclined to take any further risks at present. Most of them are very busy in disposing off their present holdings even at a loss with a view to be free from any holdings in the present circumstances. There is absolutely no improvement in the political situation so far and reports from almost all over the country are very discouraging. It remains to be seen how far the peace move started from some well-meaning leaders gets a success although no hopes are entertained by the public at present.

ENGLISH YARNS: Prices have been declining in the absence of satisfactory demand particularly for this class of yarns. Forward business is almost at a stand-still.

JAPANESE YARNS: Prices for forward deliveries are indeed very low and attractive and some business has been arranged mostly for outside Ports. In spot, prices remain irregular at the moment and mostly depend upon the stocks with the dealers. There has been some improvement in Japanese Mercerized yarns and also in Shanghai yarns but this seems to be temporary inasmuch as forward goods are available at much lower prices.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS: Market continues to remain unchanged in this class of yarns. Reports from Southern Indian Markets are not so encouraging as before on account of accumulation of stocks over there and due to very limited demand. Reports from the Punjab markets are practically unchanged and sales on the whole continue on a moderate scale and a lower prices. The future outlook does not seem to be very promising.

INDIAN YARNS: No sales of importance have been reported by our Mills during the week for ready or for forward deliveries. As a matter of fact stocks of yarns are not very large with the mills but the demand is again very restricted and hence dealers have been cutting prices with a view to get rid of the stocks in the present unsettled conditions of trade. Decline in Cotton has also a depressing effect and judging from all circumstances there are no chances of any definite improvement in the near future. We have reason to believe however tthat as soon as the present up-country stocks go into consumption and the cotton prices settle down and confidence is restored amongst the dealers, there is bound to be some improvement in demands of Indian yarns as a result of the vigorous Swadeshi propaganda.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, July 25.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs .68.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 7-15-6; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-8-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 6-12-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 6-3-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 9-4-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 12-12-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-5-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-3-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 10; Bleaching Powder, Hlectro, German, small packing Rs. 10; Sodium Sulphide, English, small puacking Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash. Rs. 7-4; Bichromate of Soda, small packing As. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 29-4-0.

Prices per lb.:

Hydro Sulphide P.B.A. S.F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt, Electro, Rs. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-6-9; Formal-dehyde Rs. 0-5-9.

Farina prices in Holland have dropped, likewise prices in Bombay should go down considerably and we advise consumers to buy their requirements slowly in part lots for ready consumption.

We believe Continental quality in Pearl Maize Starch is as good as American quality and it is to the greatest advantage of the consumers to go in for Continental quality when there is a gulf of difference in prices of both qualities. Pearl Maize Starch is used on a very large scale by Ahmedabad mills and specially they should go in for Continental stuff looking to the vast difference in prices.

Sago prices in Singapore have gone below the pre-war level, so much so, that they have reached the prices of the year 1910, and we advise consumers to buy at a level of Rs. 6 per cwt., delivered free at their mills in Bombay.

Owing to the heavy falls in the prices of all Starches every day stocks go on increasing with the merchants in Bombay and we advise them to unload their stocks as there is no chance of any increase in the prices in the near future.

GODREJ'S
STEEL SHELVING
AND
STEEL SHELVING
CUPBOARDS
OF TATA'S BEST STEEL AND FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND CHEAPEST
PRICES OF
STEEL SHELVING
CUPBOARDS
fitted with double doors, a strong and very convenient bolting device and an unpickable & durable lock
High Wide Deep
Size 4. 66" x 36" x 15" inside with 5 shelves
Rs. 77 f.o.r., BOMBAY.
Size 5A. 72" x 36" x 18" inside with 5 shelves
Rs. 89 f.o.r., BOMBAY.
Enquiries to :—.
Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co.
Head Office & Works :—
Near Gas Works, Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay,
Phone No. 42265.
SHOW ROOMS :—
(1) KALBADEVI ROAD, Corner of Vithalwadi Phone No. 22110.
(2) RUSTOM BUILDING, 27, Churchgate Street, Fort, Phone No. 23584.
(3) GAUMUKH BHUVAN, Corner of Dongree Street & Musjid Bunder Road, Phone No. 24417.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ORIENTAL TEXTILE TRADING CO., LTD.
Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Stockists:
MESSRS. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

To Anxious Parents
Virol saves children's lives. It makes delicate children strong. If your child is sickly, give Virol.
If your child catches cold easily, give Virol. If your child is easily tired, give Virol. Virol builds up resistance to infection, strengthens vitality, builds for life.
The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.
Children need VIROL
A Head Teacher writes:—"The improvement in the health of children having Virol is so marked I feel I must continue during the coming winter."
VIROL LTD., Ealing, London, W 5, England

INSURE WITH
Presidency
INSURANCE COS.
HEAD OFFICE :
AMRUT BUILDING, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
No Medical Examination.
Female lives also insured.
Policies from Rs. 125 and upwards
Monthly premiums from 8 As., Re. 1 and upwards.
Liberal Terms for energetic Agents.

EARN Rs. 300 PER MONTH.
Learn practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Rs. 4 per maund) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money refunded if failure. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, sellers and of buyers free. SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur, B. N. Rly. (Bengal).

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

MORE THAN 100,000
CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.
Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar), Una, writes: — "I have tried many Astrologers, both native and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all."
Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1, 5 years' Rs. 2-8. State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.

'Sabarkantha'
MEANS
THE ONLY BEST
BOARDING :: HOUSE ::
for
High Class HINDUS
in
BOMBAY.
The Sabarkantha Boarding House
Behind : Mumbadevi Post, BOMBAY. 4.
Telephone No. 30259.

HYDRAULIC OIL
Guaranteed, Safest and Surest Remedy to cure Hydrocele without an Operation in all its Stages.
Rs. 15-8 per bottle.
Apply to—
S. SHERMAN, Baliabhanga (Faridpur.)

Protect your eyes
FROM THE RAYS OF THE SUN
USE OUR SUNGLASSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR US
RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE
COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES
SLIGHTLY TINTED.
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes!
Send for our Price List
Halim Brothers,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS
Abdul Rehman St. Bombay 3

ASTHMA !
ASTHMA !
ASTHMA !
None but the asthmatic—expecting death as the only relief—can have a fair idea of the terrible oppressions of an attack.
Those who have despaired taking a course of injections, who for days, months and years together are bellowing their lungs and are tired of their existence would do well once to try
No. 15 THAMIINE. (Regd.)
Dr. J. D. Kulkarni
Thakurdwar Rd., Bom. No 2
Tele: Add. "Onkarodaya,"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The Bombay Medical Union will hold a Social Evening to-day (Monday), at the Union Rooms, at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the Report submitted by the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the question of boycotting British Drugs, etc., will be adopted.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL ON "SWADESHI."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting President of the Indian National Congress, will deliver a Special Address on "Swadeshi". Under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party on Friday, the 1st August, at 6-30 p.m. Place of meeting will probably be the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Miss Ida Dickinson will preside.

BASSEIN TAXI-DRIVER AND CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

The Bassein Motor-drivers and Cleaners have of late formed their Union and for a start they have by collection among themselves subscribed their mite of rupees fifty-one towards the Bombay Congress Hospital Fund.

"G" WARD DISTRICT C. C.

A Branch office of the "G" Ward D. C. C. is opened at Mahim Bazar Jamat Khana. Mr. D. H. Dandekar will work as a Branch Secretary. It is also proposed to open two other branches in mill area to organize labour one at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi and one at Elphinstone Road.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO POLICE EXCESSES.

The meeting of the Corporation Committee to enquire into the alleged "lawlessness of the Police in general and British Sergeants in particular" will meet in Corporation Hall, to-day (Monday), after the Corporation meeting.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2 p.m.

EXTRA MATINEE SHOW AT ROYAL OPERA.

—:o:—

There will be an extra Matinee show of Krishna's production "Glittering Sword" to-day (Monday), at 3-30 p.m. at the Royal Opera House owing to unprecedented rush on Sunday and Saturday.

FOUND IN CONGRESS HOUSE.

—:o:—

A gold ring and a railway pass have been received in the Congress House. Claimants are requested to see the Captain of volunteers.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERT

Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 22560

DESH SEWIKAS SANGH.

—:o:—

To-day (Monday) the first batch of Sewikas picketing cloth shops are informed to be present at the Congress House, at 8-30 in the morning. The second batch of the Sewikas cloth shops picketing have to be present at the Congress House at 11 a.m. and the third batch to be present at 5 p.m.

PICKETING LIQUOR SHOPS.

Sewikas picketing liquor shops have to be present at the Congress House to-day at 3 p.m. as usual.

MEETING AT DABHOLKAR WADI.

A public meeting will be held at Dabholkar's Wadi under the auspices of Desh Sewika Sangh at 9 p.m. to-day (Monday), Mr. Nagindas J. Master, Solicitor, will preside.

All the members of the Sewika Sangh are once again informed to return to the Sangh Office the boxes and receipt books which they have not returned upto now. Collection of this fund to be utilised for the purpose of helping those families having suffered for the cause of the country has already been stopped and therefore the bearers of the boxes and receipt books must return them at once.

Rs. 1,205 have been received from Mrs. Gajrabai T. Doctor for the fund for the relief of the families and children of the jailed Satayagrahis.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office.

PARSI PROCESSION.

—:o:—

To Come Off On Sunday (Aug. 3.)

Under the auspices of the Parsi members of "A" ward Congress Committee, a Parsi procession of ladies, gentlemen and children will start on August 3 Sunday at 5 p.m. from Gunbog street (Fire Brigade station lane), Fort, and will pass through Parsi streets of the Fort.

The procession will pay homage at the statue of Dadabhoy Nowroji by garlanding it with handspun yarn and flowers. The Congress band will be in the front with photos of Mahatmaji, Dadabhai, Perinbehen and other leaders.

MORE RAINS IN U. P.

—:o:—

POONA, July 27.

Yesterday's depression is slightly more marked and lies this morning over the north-east Central Provinces. It has caused locally heavy falls in the East United Provinces. Widespread heavy rain has also fallen along and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills due to disturbed weather over the Punjab. The monsoon has been active in Upper Burma, North East India, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, South Bombay Deccan, and Kashmir.

Rainfall is nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, East Central India, Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, Konkan, North Hyderabad, and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, West Central India, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Kashmir, Gujerat, South Hyderabad, Mysore and South-East Madras

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Ambala and Simla three inch; Murree, Sonamarg and Rawalpindi one. Sialkot half; Mahabaleshwar four; Bijapur, Mangalore and Khandala one and a half; and Ratnagiri and Hyderabad one.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Burma, south-east Bengal, and the central parts and extend in Rajputana and Kashmir.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy falls will continue along and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills and in the east United Provinces and extend into East Central India and the Central Provinces.—A. P.

MR. SRINIVAS IYENGAR JAILED

—:o:—

MADRAS, July 25.

Mr. Kunhi Raman Nair, the Additional District Magistrate Madura, sentenced Mr. Srinivasa Varada Iyengar, to six months' rigorous imprisonment for inciting disaffection among the Police force by his speech delivered at Madura.—Free Press.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE.

—:o:—

Swadeshi Workers' Training Classes:—

Prof. P. A. Wadia will deliver a lecture on "the Wealth and Resources of India, contrasted with her actual poverty", being the first of the series of lectures today at 6-30 p.m. at the League's headquarters, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge.

PARADE BOMBAY STREETS PRABHAT PHERRIES ON SUNDAY

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

from the general public was present to witness the function.

A special feature was the batch of 50 lady volunteers of the Hind Seva Dal, dressed in their uniform of white Khaddar coat over their orange-coloured saris.

MRS. MEHTA'S EXHORTATION.

The function took place in strictly military fashion. The volunteers arranged themselves in rows in crescent fashion and after the usual formalities saluted the flag and sang "Vande Mataram" and the flag song, after which they dispersed.

The flag was hoisted by Mr. P. R. Lele, Vice-President of B. P. C. C.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta urged that the national army should see that the Flag was kept always flying.

"NAVJIVAN" COPIES SEIZED.

—:o:—

About a hundred cyclostyled copies of the "Navjivan" of Ahmedabad were seized by a C. I. D. man in civil dress from a newsbay who was selling them near Prarthana Samaj, Bombay.

It will be recalled that the "Navjivan" had ceased publication recently when its Printer was asked to furnish security under the Press Ordinance. The paper is now being cyclostyled and sold both in Ahmedabad and Bombay.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ON THE INCREASE.

—:o:—

About 75 fresh recruits are added daily to the ranks of the Congress volunteers. Mill workers are also joining in large numbers.

SHOUTING NATIONAL SLOGANS.

The Lamington Road Police arrested on Sunday noon a Congress volunteer named Bhagwan for shouting national slogans. He will be charged with disorderly behaviour.

Congress Volunteer Arrested At Ville Parle.

—:o:—

Mr. Govind Pandurang, a volunteer of the Ville Parle Satyagraha camp was arrested on Sunday at Versova under Section 117 I. P. C. He will be tried to-morrow.

Three other volunteers, Messrs. Deshmukh, Tewari and Lakshman, were arrested by the Police while they were selling the "Upanagar Satyagraha Bulletin" in Bombay, but were released subsequently.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

Gharat Scores 117 Runs For Hindu Gym.

The Hindu Gymkhana have discovered a new batsman, who can score rapidly, and he is likely to prove of value to his side in the future when it is pitted against stronger clubs than the Young Friends' Union C. C., which was defeated by 161 runs on Sunday at the Kennedy Sea Face ground. R. J. Gharat is the new discovery who scored 117 runs, hitting five 6's, and eleven 4's in a splendid innings. T. C. Udeshi gave him valuable assistance and was unbeaten with 55 runs to his credit. The Hindu Gymkhana ran up a total of 235 runs for 7 wickets, and disposed of the Young Friends' Union for the paltry total of 71 runs. Gharat also proved a destructive bowler and obtained 3 wickets at small cost. The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA "A".

D M Khedkar, l-b-w, b Bapat	2
K R Padwal, b Bapat	12
A N Gokhale, run out	0
R J Gharat, st, b Mastakar	117
B C V Metha, c Mastakar	2
S P Kapadia, l-b-w, b Sawant	4
T C Udeshi, not out	55
C H Chandarana, hit wicket	14
C N Metha, not out	18
S S Dongre and B D Jog did not bat.	
Extras	11
Total (for 7 wkts)	235

YOUNG FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

C L Bhandare, c Gokhale, b Jog	21
M K Chawan, l-b-w, b Gharat	15
B N Sawant, c Dongre	2
D R Dandekar, run out	5
B L Sawant, c and b Jog	5
K H Mastakar, b Gharat	0
G N Kanvinde, b Gharat	3
N N Vaidya, st Kapadia, b Gharat	4
K G Bapat, b Jog	7
Tendulkar, not out	1
Puranik, b Jog	2
Extras	6
Total	71

PARSIS DEFEAT ISLAM GYM.

On the Kennedy Sea Face ground the Parsi Gymkhana defeated the Islam Gymkhana by 42 runs, Bamboat being top-scorer with 66 runs.

Scores:—

Parsi Gymkhana	166
Islam Gymkhana	124

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE INFORMATION BOX;

Khadi shops in Bombay certified by th A.I.S.A.

1	Khadi Bhandar	396, Kalbadevi Road.
2	Khadi Dyeing & Printing Works.	Girgaum Back Road,
3	Sudha Khadi Bhandar	Morarji Gokuldas Market, Kalbadevi Road.
4	Dadar Khadi Bhandhar	Behind Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar.
5	Rashtriya Stree Sabha	Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.

WORLD OPINION FAVOURABLE TO INDIA.

—:o:—

Boycott Will Tell.

Dr. Taraknath Das writes in "Liberty":—

If truth regarding the Indian situation is known, it is possible that world public opinion will favour the cause of Indian Freedom. It is not very easy to overcome British censure and propaganda. India is indebted to some of the American journalists who have done a great service to that country by informing their own people about the march of Indian Revolution. In this connection it may be said that to Mr. Charles Dailey of "Chicago Tribune" (Paris) India owes a debt of gratitude. He has done his duty of a journalist so admirably that he deserves every praise for his honest efforts to find out truth about the Indian situation.

To the Indian public we wish to recommend the following editorial entitled "Spreading Fires in India" published in the issue of June 1st 1930 of the "Chicago Tribune" (Paris) for very careful perusal. This editorial, according to our judgment, shows an unusual grasp of the Indian situation. We fully agree with the American editors that the most vulnerable policy of the British is the British commerce in Indian markets. "If the Indian people can keep up "boycott" and Non-Cooperation with non-violence for a few months, they will win the struggle. The weapon of boycotting British goods "should be carried on peacefully and effectively."

Charles Dailey of "The Tribune" Foreign News Service reports from Bombay after a tour of the interior provinces that India is being integrated and united behind Gandhi's demands. Caste and religion, the two disintegrating factors, are being forgotten in the struggle for liberty, for at least such freedom as the dominion status offers in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Dominion Status gets a new definition from time to time from one of the constituents of the commonwealth. South Africa says it contains the right of withdrawal at discretion. Canada says its status is that of a nation. These are loose bonds. If they make an empire, it's a shadowy one and the components have privileges no longer retained even in theory by the units in the American Union.

It is understood that Gandhi would advise India to take Dominion Status as a solution for British India. The princes will not have it for the States. Democracy is not on their programme. Caste is aristocratic government. It and religious intolerance are obstacles which either break revolutions or are broken by them. Intolerance broke the Cromwellian democracy. The French and Russian revolutions broke caste and religion. The doctrine of the superior man was asserted after the American revolution, but it fell with the Federalists, who subscribed to it and tried to make it work.

DISAPPEARANCE OF INTERNAL CHECKS.

None of the great revolutions has had the obstacle in such huge form and with such antiquity as they are presented in India but Mr. Dailey finds that they are yielding to the urge for national independence. The Moslems are making common cause with the Hindus and the higher castes can reconcile themselves to a nationalist purpose shared with socially degraded peoples and communities. If so, the internal checks which have aided British rule and in a large measure have justified it will disappear. Abstractly, the moral sense of the world is less satisfies with these alien overlordships than ever before. It is harder to sustain their virtues. The greatest justification of the British in India, humanely considered, was the assumption that the natives in their relations with each other denied the rights of the average man and would not tolerate a social order of justice and equity. The Hindu revolutionists must realise that in their approach to world opinion they must show a house in better order.

Buy Bombay Cloth

AND

Help Bombay Labour

For all kinds of Cloth

COTTON & WOOLLEN

You can't do better than visiting

The E.D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, Ltd.

CLOTH SHOPS

No. 9, Forbes Street, FORT. | Opp. Richardson & Cruddas, BYCULLA. | Opp. G. I. P. Ry. Institute, PAREL.

Ferguson Road, WORLI. | Main Road, THANA.

Every Shop, a veritable Exhibition of Textile Products.

Every inch of cloth, guaranteed spun and woven in Bombay.

PICKETING ORDINANCE AT WORK IN BENGAL

—:o:—

Many Satyagrahis Arrested & Jailed.

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Dr. Narendra Nath Bannerjee, President, Lalpur Congress Committee was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sj. Ardhendu Sirkar, President, Birbhum District Students Association was arrested under Section 157 I.P.C.

ARRESTED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES

It is reported the payment of Chowkidari tax has been stopped at various places in Matihari District and some arrests have been made for non-payment of chawkidari tax at Amawa, Norkallagan and other places. It is alleged the assessors are seizing movable property in some villages. The total arrets from the 17th instant are 25 for non payment of chowkidari tax and under the Picketing ordinance act.

DETENUS ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

9 state prisoners were brought to Rangpur jail last night from Barisal. The detenus looked much fatigued due to hunger-strike while in Barisal Jail and also due to strain of the long journey.

Section 52 of the Prison Act case against them having been withdrawn and the jail Superintendent having given them assurances that all their grievances and complaints regarding their dietary and other requisitions would be removed the detenus have all broken their hunger-strike.

LAWYERS' SELFLESSNESS.

In view of the grave political situation of the country, pleaders of Kandi have resolved not institute any new case in the civil court for a certain period. It is said since the passing of this resolution there have been few filing of new cases.

FOR PICKETING.

Seven Satvagraha volunteers including a blind man were arrested by the Police while picketing the Excise shop in Rangpur District. The were put up for trial before the Sadar S. D. O. who convicted and sentenced two of them till the rising of the court while four were discharged by the court. The blind man was let off by the Police earlier in the day.—Free Press.

HAVE YOU BOOKED YOUR SPACE IN THE

SWADESHI MUSEUM?

(the most attractive showroom going in the city) now being fitted up in an up-to-date style by the

All-India Swadeshi Information Bureau

in the "SHINGNE BUILDING" opp. N. Powell & Co. Lamington Road Corner, Bombay No. 4.

If not, do it immediately and reserve your stall to exhibit your Swadeshi Wares when the museum opens.

Watch for the opening date at the premises!

For particulars, please apply to:—

All-India Swadeshi Information Bureau,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, No. 1.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

PROTEST AGAINST JAIL-TREATMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 26.

The conversations with Mahatma Gandhi of the two eminent ambassadors of peach were resumed on Thursday afternoon Gandhiji has given a private letter to Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The two peace-makers left Poona with this note for Bombay and thence to Allahabad. Before leaving Poona they visited the Deccan Sabha and some other public institutions. Both of them are said to be hopeful of the mission. People in Poona, however, do not expect anything out of there talks. However, let us hope for the best.

BOYCOTT WEEK POSTPONED.

On account of the previous engagements of Mrs. Hansa Mehta in Bombay, the inauguration of the Swadeshi Boycott week has been postponed from Sunday to Tuesday, the 29th instant. There is little or no alteration in the rest of the programme. The Youth League students are making huge efforts to make the week successful. The local merchants and dealers in Swadeshi goods are helping generously in this work and naturally Poona is expecting a busy next week.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

The death anniversary of Lok. Tilak will be observed on Friday the 1st of August. Dr. Moonje has been specially invited to deliver the lecture on the day and he has consented. On the day, there are many other engagements also in connection with the Tilak Anniversary. That day is always a very active day for the Poona public and this year the Boycott Week Exhibition will go to make the day still more lively and interesting.

PERSECUTION AT JUNNAR.

In connection with the slight disturbance of peace that occurred at Junnar, five or six persons are being prosecuted as leaders of the mob. It is said that some pleaders also are to be brought to trial in that connection.

GORE AND KHADILKAR.

A public meeting was held on Thursday evening in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. Mehendale the Dictator of the Youth League. The programme of the Swadeshi and Boycott Week was explained by Mr. K. N. Phadke. Mr. D. V. Divekar put forward a resolution condemning the harsh treatment given to the two Secretaries of the Youth League in jail. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Chowpatty Bathing Fatality

—:o:—

Bhika Vithal a Gujrati Hindu boy about 18 years residing at Bapu Khote Street went on Saturday morning to Chaupatti sea face. He was accompanied by his brother and others. While bathing he left the party and proceeded further and disappeared. His body was found floating in water on Sunday morning.

It was removed to the morgue. Excepting abrasions on the lips there were no marks of violence on the body.

The jury gave a unanimous verdict that death was caused by asphysciation due to accidental drowning.

Sympathetic Hunger Strike

COMILLA, July 25.

As a protest against the treatment meted out by the jail authorities to four political prisoners coming from Bhahamparia, it is reported that all the political prisoners here including Dhirendra Dutt Atindra Roy and Nagendra Guha Roy of Noakhali intend resorting to hunger strike from to-day.—Free Press.

COMMERCE EXAMINATION RESULTS 1930.
B. COM. (Lond.) B. A.
DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
OUR STUDENT SECURES FIRST PLACE.
FIVE SUBJECTS DIPLOMA.
BUSINESS ORGANISATION DIPLOMA:—
89 per cent. 22 Passes out of all India, 24.
BANKING DIPLOMA:—
83 per cent. 5 Passes Out of All India 7.
SECRETARIAL DIPLOMA:—
84 1/2 per cent. 6 Passes out of all India 13.
ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA:—
100 per cent. 2 Passes out of All India 3.
THE BEST IN INDIA AS USUAL.
Call or write for Prospectus:—
80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS
1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.
Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from
H. I. Dixon & Co., Ltd.
Structural and Sanitary Engineers
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

To. THE DIAMOND USERS,
Please enquire for your wants at the following address:—where DIAMONDS ARE IMPORTED ONLY FROM RIGHT SOURCES and where your purchases will be found most economical and safe and saving immense wealth:—
BRANCH OFFICE:
CHIMANLAL PRATAPCHAND,
175, China Bazar Rd., MADRAS.
Telephone No. 6396.
HEAD OFFICE:
BHOGILAL LEHERCHAND,
114-116, Zaveri Bazar, BOMBAY—2.
Telephone No—
Office: 24437.
Residence: 86047.

Two Attractive Flats To Let.
To Vegetarian Hindus, Monthly Rent Rs. 220, 185, for Permanent Tenants, in Raval Building, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell and Co.
Apply OWNER, Third Floor.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, JULY 28, 1930.

EGYPT FOLLOWS GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

An ominous situation is likely to be created in Egypt owing to the obstinate refusal of King Fuad to accede to the request of the Wafd Party to convene a special session of Parliament. The reply which the leaders of the Wafd have given to this challenge to them by the King and his present advisers is to take the form of an immediate recourse to non-co-operation. Nahas Pasha announced at the meeting of the Wafdist members of the Parliament, which was presided over by the Vice-President of the Egyptian Chamber, that a non-co-operation movement with non-payment of taxes as the first item in the programme would be undertaken immediately. The Egyptian Nationalists are thus imitating the programme of Mahatma Gandhi. King Fuad will be well advised to call a halt to the policy which ignores the overwhelming political power and influence of the Wafd and the popularity of its leader, Nahas Pasha, and rid himself of his new advisers. Sidkey Pasha and his Cabinet dare not meet the Chamber without suffering a crushing vote of no-confidence. They cannot continue to rule by banning public meetings, muzzling the Nationalist Press and prosecuting the Wafd leaders.

Egypt has been in a ferment for the last six weeks owing to the insult offered to the Parliament by the Sidkey Cabinet in peremptorily asking its President not to hold a session but to adjourn it only after reading the Royal Decree proroguing it. When the Chamber met on the last Monday in June, the Wafd deputies interrupted the President with loud cries of protest when he read the Royal Decree that "in accordance with Article 39 of the Constitution" the Chamber was prorogued. They declared that this was not according to the Constitution and the Chamber passed a resolution to hold another meeting on July 21. The Wafd Party reiterated the request to King Fuad that the Chamber should be allowed to meet on this date. Now that this request has been refused, the political ferment is sure to gather volume. Immediately after the meeting of the Chamber, Nahas Pasha convened a meeting of the Wafd Party at the Saadist Club, Cairo, which was attended by a thousand followers of the Wafd, including the members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and of the Provincial Councils. It is significant that at this meeting both the President and the Vice-President of the Chamber declared their hearty approval of the fight the Wafd leaders were putting up in defence of the Constitution.

In an exhaustive speech reviewing the political struggle Nahas Pasha justified the attitude of his Government in resigning when their legislative programme was objected to by King Fuad. He said: "We decided to submit a law to protect the Constitution, which was no innovation, but already spoken of as Article 68 of the Constitution. We had no opportunity to realise our programme and, therefore, abandoned office in order to keep our promise and events have proved that we were right about there being need for such a law." There is no doubt that the step taken by Nahas Pasha in resigning and practically appealing to the country to stand by the Constitution has the support of the overwhelming majority of Egyptians and the Wafd is now concentrating on a plan which will secure the expression of the popular will and compel King Fuad to return to constitutional Government. At the Wafd Party meeting, amongst the resolutions passed were the following: "(a) To defend the Constitution and oppose every attempt on it with all the force, fortune and sacrifice of every Egyptian; (b) to establish the principle of Non-Co-operation and to appoint a Committee to be in touch with the Wafd to lay down a practical policy and to organise the means to be adopted in case the Cabinet will not come before Parliament on July 21." The Sidkey Cabinet has not had the courage to meet Parliament and the Wafd has embarked upon Non-Co-operation. The felaheen's sympathy with the Wafd programme is well-known. If the agitation for non-payment of taxes spreads throughout the country, as it is sure to do rapidly, King Fuad will be faced with a situation of unparalleled difficulty. Is it not the duty of the MacDonald Government to impress upon him the necessity of reconciling himself with the Wafd and to recognise the patent fact that autocratic rule is bound to fail?

MR. SHERWANI'S CHALLENGE.

—:o:—

We heartily congratulate Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani on the telling speech that he made at Delhi regarding Muslim participation in the present struggle for freedom. It is a significant commentary on the attitude adopted by the Ali Brothers that their erstwhile friends and lieutenants should be compelled to repudiate them and to declare publicly, as Mr. Sherwani did, that "the Ali Brothers and those who agreed with them were not only rendering a disservice to the country but also harming the cause of the Muslims." "There were limits after all to one's toleration", he proceeded, "and he could no longer tolerate that the Muslim masses whose heart was sound should be so misled at such a critical juncture in the history of the country." There is almost a ring of pathos in this cry of a man who had served the Brothers so truly and so well.

That the propaganda of the communalists is designed to mislead the Mussalmans is common knowledge. That such a propaganda is doubly mischievous in the present critical situation is also common knowledge. And we are glad that Mussalmans, under the leadership of men like Dr. Ansari and Mr. Sherwani, have now decided to fight the mischief of the communalists. The times demand that Mussalmans should stand shoulder to shoulder with the Hindus in the fight for the realisation of their common aims and aspirations. As Mr. Sherwani rightly pointed out, "it was a folly to bargain for one's share at a time when the house itself was in flames." Mr. Sherwani also did well to emphasise that rights must be deserved: "Rights were never given; they were always taken. If the Muslims made the necessary sacrifices in the struggle for freedom no power on earth could withhold their due rights."

The mass of the Muslim community, as we have said so often, has been conscious of its duties towards the country. What was required was a tangible expression of that consciousness. This the Nationalist Muslim Conference has done. And we are confident that the Nationalist Muslims, the true representatives of the community, will very soon give the final quietus to the screams of the "misleaders" who, possessed by prejudice, forget that Mahatma Gandhi joined the Mussalmans in their fight for the Khilafat without imposing any condition on behalf of the Hindus. We are glad, however, that Mussalmans, in almost all provinces, particularly the Punjab and the N. W. F. Provinces, are now definitely vindicating their national obligations and refusing to be stampeded into a contemplation of imaginary fears from the Hindus. In this connection we invite particular attention of the doubters to the spirit underlying the Sardar's declaration at Navsari that "he was ready, as the President of the Congress, to allow the Parsis to rule over the Hindus if they so desired." There is only one appropriate response that the minority communities can make to this sentiment.

'C' CLASS PRISONERS.

—:o:—

We have repeatedly drawn public attention to anomalies in the classification of political prisoners and to the failure of convicting and District Magistrates to honour both the spirit and letter of jail rules made by Government themselves. We are now reliably informed that trouble is brewing among political prisoners in the Punjab. The "A" and "B" Class prisoners in the Gujarat Jail—a jail specially reserved for political prisoners—are reported to have given up their rights in regard to diet and have started taking "C" Class food from July 18. Among these prisoners are men of advanced age like Maulana Abdul Qadir, Raizada Hans Raj, Lala Jamiat Rai and Maulana Zafar Ali Khan. What effect a poor diet will have on their health is not difficult to imagine. But they are taking "C" Class food with other prisoners as a mark of their sympathy with their fellow-workers in Class "C" and as a protest against the bad treatment that is generally reported to be meted out to them in various jails of the Punjab and Delhi.

The Gujarat prisoners contend, and rightly contend, that, according to assurances given to leading public men, all political prisoners should have been placed at least in the "B" Class and, in any case, they must be treated better than ordinary prisoners. They have, therefore, demanded that to render the conditions, under which "C" Class prisoners are living, at least tolerable they should be given, first, better diet which should include milk, curd, fresh vegetables, flour free from grit and, occasionally meat. They should, secondly, be afforded proper facilities for study, recreation and association. And, finally, proper arrangements should be made to enable them to sleep in the open in summer. The Gujarat Jail prisoners are understood to be contemplating more serious and drastic steps in the event of their present protest remaining ineffective.

What is more serious is the report that a general hunger-strike, should Government fail to accede to the demands, in the Punjab jails, is not improbable. The scandal, however, of political prisoners being treated as if they were felons is not confined to the Punjab alone. It is spread over the whole of India. In Sabarmati Jail Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other "A" Class prisoners had the same complaint to make as the Punjab prisoners have done, and in Thana Jail the situation is not much different. Our readers are also aware of the treatment meted out to 100 Bombay Satyagrahis, while they were being transported to the Madras Presidency. There is trouble in the Alipur Central Jail in Calcutta and Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose has been forced to resort to hunger-strike in sympathy with the "C" Class prisoners. We suggest to the Government of India to open their eyes to the gravity of the situation before it becomes worse. It is to their own interest to avoid every possibility of a repetition of the Jatin Das tragedy. After all it is not something impossible that is wanted of them. Political prisoners are in jail not because of any offence involving moral turpitude but for acting according to their political conviction in an honourable manner. They are opponents but clean and honourable opponents and all that is demanded of Government is that they should be treated as such. Otherwise there are, we fear, serious complications ahead.

THE ETERNAL TAKLI.

(BY MANHAR MATUBHAI)

O Takli!
Thou art the torch-bearer of Divinity!
The messenger of melodious Harmony!
Sweet silent rythm of Unity?
Revolve on and on! (1)

O Takli!
Thou the Mother
Of the helpless, hopeless, desolute and the weak;
Thou the sister
Of the garrulous, nervous and the meek;
Thou the Peace Incarnate!
Sweet silent rythm of Unity
Revolve on and on! (2)

O Takli
Permeate Hope, Victory and Vision
Where hearts are sunk in sorrow, defeat and delusion.
Thou the latent force of Universal Gravity!
Sweet silent rythm of Unity!
Revolve on and on! (3)

O Takli!
Thou, the messenger of National Inter-national Unity!
Thou, the Trident, the Triangle and the Trinity
Of Truth, Peace and Duty
Thou art the Sacred Rose
Of Joy, Beauty and Pose
Sweet silent rythm of Unity
Revolve on and on! (4)

BOMBAY SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS

—:o:—

How They Were Treated On Way To Trichinopoly.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I the undersigned political prisoner one of the batch that was sent from Bombay to Trichinopoly jail on the 21st send you the following information for your kind publication in your much celebrated national paper.

In Bombay when we were taken from Byculla, we were huddled up in special reserved compartment which had neither berths nor any arrangement for luggage or for sleeping. We had no room even to move freely. So crowded were the compartments. For two nights we had no sleep. We were not given water many times when we wanted it. At Raichur we requested our Police guards to give us water but they were all deaf to our requests. We were not given food for three successive days. Only fried grams and fried rice were supplied to us. We were locked from outside. We had no pots to have water. Afterwards we were given pots, two for a batch of 11. But these pots could not be put outside or taken inside the windows that were closely barred. We could not wash our faces or cleanse our teeth as we could not take our faces out of the windows. Even latrines had no water at times. In short we were not treated as respectable human beings ought to be treated. Especially the Bombay Presidency Police were rude and never looked after our wants—even of food and water. At Arkonan we had to halt for about six hours but we were kept in our cars. It was so hot in the cars. We were never taken outside except at one place. Let us see now what treatment awaits us there in Trichinopoly jail. In our batch there are 56 political prisoners from Dhulia and 44 from Worli. In all we are 100. We offered our prayers in our compartments. At almost all the stations people were not allowed to come near us. People were kept far off.

Hoping you will publish the above.—Yours etc.

ONE SATYAGRAHI POLITICAL PRISONER.

July 27.

SILVER IMPORTS.

—:o:—

WHY INDIA MUST STOP THEM.

(By Politicus.)

The price of silver, as a commodity, has been steadily falling ever since the close of the World-War, though the fall has been much sharper in the current year than has been the case before. There are three causes of this continued depreciation. The first of these is the progressive demonetisation of silver in all the important countries of the world. European countries had demonetised silver long before the world-war; and the continued depreciation in the gold price of silver since that event has shaken the faith of the Eastern countries also in the value of silver as money material. The stocks of silver thus released from the coined silver wealth of mankind have increased the supply of that material far above such demand as still persists for the need or use of silver for small or subsidiary coinage. From this cause alone, therefore, the decline in the gold price of silver has become intensive and progressive and of world wide extent.

UNSUCCESSFUL MEASURES.

Again countries, like the United States, which had considerable capital and labour engaged in the production of silver had taken measures, at first, to maintain the gold price of silver at a fixed ratio. But, in the absence of England's agreement to some sort of an international bimetallism, making both silver and gold standard money material at a fixed ratio in all the agreeing countries, these measures for the minimum price maintenance relating to silver have been of little more than local avail. Of late, moreover, silver is beginning to be produced more and as by-product of another commodity, like copper; and the considerations affecting the price, in these circumstances, of silver are those which would make up the cost of production to the producer of the joint products collectively. If, therefore, the price realised for the main product in such a case is sufficient to make up a major portion of the cost of the joint production, it is indifferent to the producer, relatively speaking, what price the by-product fetches, provided, of course, it is not so low as not to make up the deficit remaining in the joint cost after the main product has been sold. It is obvious from this that the price of that portion of the new silver stocks or supply of the world, which is the result of such joint production, will have little reference to the cost of production of silver as a main or sole production. To-day, therefore, the lower limit of the decline in the gold price of silver is not set by the cost of production of silver, as a commodity in itself, but rather of that margin or difference which must be made good to the producer of two joint products, of which silver is a subsidiary produce. Even that may not be the full explanation of the present continued decline in the price of silver; since, in so far as the demonetised hoards of silver are being thrown on the market by countries going over to some form of the Gold Standard, the latter are by no means particular as to what they realise on the practically bankrupt stocks they are seeking to sell for whatever they may fetch, it is hard to say at what point the decline in the gold price of silver will arrest itself as a "non plus ultra".

NOT WANTED AS STANDARD MONEY MATERIAL.

Add to these the changes in demand for silver. It is not wanted as a standard money material. Even China has ceased to use silver as a standard money material; and for all practical purposes, India has been long since out of the market as a consumer of silver by way of coinage. The use of, and the demand for, silver for purposes of art or ornament,—for purposes of serving in backward countries as a sort of reserve in times of need,—is also declining in sympathy with the above factors. For, when there is no knowing at what point the decline in the price of a commodity will stop, what could be the justification for treating and using that commodity as a kind of a store of wealth? Artistic use, and ornamental consumption, depend largely on fashion; and fashion is a most capricious dame, who has very little liking for a commodity that cannot keep up its status. The demand has, therefore, fallen off from this quarter—perhaps even more than in respect of coinage requirements. In fact, if a strict and exhaustive enquiry were made in this matter, the result would very likely reveal the fact that old silver ornaments and artistic ware are being gradually and silently realised for whatever they can fetch, so as to guard against avoidable loss.

A SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY.

In these obvious circumstances, it would be madness for India to continue to import silver on private account. Government have sought to give artificial prop to the D price of silver in India by imposing an import duty of four annas on every ounce of silver imported. That cannot, however, check the decline in the world price of silver, nor prevent its depreciation. The declared intentions of the Government, in this regard, were not so much to derive a revenue from silver imports as to discourage the uneconomic habit of investing the surplus wealth, if any, in such unproductive sources. If so, the continued trade in silver can harm none but the Indian importer or consumer. And the latter would accordingly be well-advised to stop such imports, and such consumption, by every means at his disposal. If Government's primary intention in this matter was not to derive a revenue, they cannot in reason quarrel with those who would kill two birds with one stone: teach the people more economic habits of using this surplus wealth and guard Government from a temptation to which the recent import duty on silver exposes them. By stopping the imports of silver and all forward or cash transactions in that commodity, we would be doing a great service to the country and its people,—so great, indeed, that its full importance and magnitude can only be realised in time. Besides, the imports of silver into Inda generally come to this country via Britain, who thus earns a fat commission, by simply serving as a kind of "entrepot" for that trade. Such a gain to England, at such risks to India, is ethically as objectionable, as economically it is unprofitable to us. The item may, therefore, be perfectly legitimately included within the scope of the Boycott movement and serve a double purpose even there,—political as vital as economic.

DEMAND PAYMENT IN GOLD.

For, to the exttnt that India would still receive and accept silver in payment of a part of the balance of trade due to her, the obligation to pay us in the only honest and internationally accepted medium of payment is reduced England still serves as the central clearing house and settlement office for all claims for and against India. The demand for the whole favourable balance of trade, or even of accounts, that is due to India from all ports of the world, to be paid in gold, and gold alone, is bound inevitably to affect the central point in our exchange policy, which the author of the silver import duty seems hardly to have envisaged. The full quantity of gold that India could and must demand in settlement of her favourable trade balance England seems scarcely in a position to pay, even if she is to serve as no more than a clearing house and a settlement office. And the hollowness and impossibility of the present exchange policy of India,—of the entire currency system founded on the basis of keeping India out of her legitimate gold demand,— will be demonstrated within a very short time, if steps advocated above are put into execution.

SILVER IS DOOMED.

A word must also be added here that silver cannot be considered, in this country, in its present plight, to be merely an article of the ordinary trade. Silver is a money-material still in India, however little deserving it may be to serve as such. Large stocks of the Indian people's wealth,—how large precisely no one can say,—are locked up in that commodity. The present prices of that material mean already a heavy loss; but if no further loss on that account is to be incurred, the people of India, and particularly the holders of the coined silver, would be well-advised to realise their stocks at any sacrifice. Silver is doomed. There is no hope of its recovery, no matter what amount of oxygen is pumped into the dying body by such methods as the recent import duty on that article levied in India. Government have huge stocks in their Paper Currency Reserve of silver rupees intrinsically worth perhaps not a third of what they are represented to be,—which also they are pledged to realise, whenever a bit of foresight comes upon them. This realistion will, of course, not be made by beat of drum and sounding of trumpet. Silver speculators in the world have been bewailing the fact that the Government of India are converting their rupee stocks without notice and secretly. Even if that be not quite true the Indian people at any rate will never get wind of Government's intention whenever they make up their mind to realise portions of their rupee stocks. In these circumstances, would the people of India be well-advised at all to go on accepting rupees for all their current dues? The paper-money is, we all know, worth intrinsically and by itself no more than the cost of the bit of paper on which it is shown. There is thus very little obvious misleading on that money; and the risk is proportionately less because of the better perception by the people of the nature of that form of money. But the silver rupee still circulates,—and must circulate while the present unnatural Currency regime continues, at sixteen annas, though intrinsically it may not be worth even five annas. And how many people realise this fact in India yet? And how can they come to realise it, so long as Indian merchants and traders in silver still go on offering that commodity as if it were even now worth storing? The people can only be weaned from their habit of using silver for storage purposes, if the points made above are properly placed before them, and the temptation inherent in free trading in silver is taken away from them.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

An Anglo-Indian Warning.

The Lahore organ of Anglo-India, the "Civil and Military Gazette," has decided to fall foul of Congress leaders because they had the hardihood to indulge in "glib talk of 'promises,' 'guarantees' and 'definite' and authoritative offers.'" It criticises Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Patel and concludes with a warning to Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru that "they have the Government's assurance of a generous response to any peaceful gesture which they can find it in themselves to make, but at the same time, Government has already made it clear that it will not countenance any attempt to dictate terms or impose impossible conditions." The effusions of the "C. and M. Gazette" are in themselves merely amusing. But the fact that this paper usually represents the views of "official circles" invests these effusions with a significance that has to be taken note of.

Lord Irwin's Blunder.

The warning to the Congress is couched in the language of condescension. Anglo-India and its friends who constitute "official circles", have not yet realised that the first condition of peace is to accept the Congress as an equal and to give up once and for all their air of superiority. According to them Indians have no rights and therefore they would have Mahatma Gandhi grovel in the dust before them and beg for boons which they in their "generosity" may choose to 'grant.' They cannot entertain the talk of 'guarantees' and 'definite and authoritative offers' since they are too full of an arrogant desire for a definite and authoritatvie guarantee that India shall go to them as a suppliant. We have heard a good deal about Lord Irwin's earnestness in the matter of peace. If that is so then by directing his and his Governors' thunder against Congressmen instead of against his own people he has committed the greatest possible blunder conceivable, a blunder that may cost him—peace.

Mr. Baldwin's Prophecy.

Addressing a meeting in Yorkshire, Mr. Baldwin ventured upon the prediction that the MacDonald Government would fall within six months. It is difficult to understand on what grounds the Tory leader makes this assertion, but evidently he has given expression to the belief amongst the Tories that with the growth of unemployment and the attacks upon their Indian policy, the MacDonald Government will find it difficult to escape defeat on some important division in the Commons at the beginning of next year and will seize the opportunity of making an appeal to the country. The Liberals may be persuaded by the Tories to join them in defeating the Government as the pet idea of Mr. Lloyd George that electoral reform should be undertaken by the Government has fallen through, owing to no agreement being reached by the Ullswater Committee. With the Tories sharply divided amongst themselves both on the question of leadership and their economic programme, it will be difficult for them to present a united front and secure victory at the polls.

Exploding The Myth.

In the British Imperialist Press the critics of the Indian National Congress and Nationalist aspirations seek to prove that the Congress stands only for securing political power in India to a few oligarchs, and that there is no desire on the part of the intelligentsia to share such power with the people. At the meeting of the British Commonwealth Labour Conference on Saturday Mr. N. M. Joshi exploded this myth in a telling speech. He said that the Labour Government had no cause to fear that Indian Nationalists would ill-treat the working classes and deplored the "repression" of the Indian workers under the present regime. The Congress has always stood for democratic Swaraj and the strength of the Congress lies in the fact that the people believe that it stands above caste, creed and class.

INDIA IN THE GERMAN PRESS.

:o:

THE OTHER SIDE.

(BY AYI TENDULKAR.)

In its issues of the 21st and of the 25th July "The Bombay Chronicle" published two articles from a correspondent dealing with the attitude of the German Press in regard to the Indian movement. The author of those articles surveyed Germany's political and economic position in the post-war Europe, how Germany had been at present reduced to economic slavery of England and America; how more than ever, Germany must fall back on securing new markets for her increasing export-trade which alone can enable her to fulfil her obligations in the matter of reparations and other dues on the loans granted to her by America and at the same time provide for her 2 million unemployed. Germany cannot afford to overlook or neglect India as a prospective market for her exports. Why does the German Press then keep on "persistently misrepresenting" the Indian situation? If it is only to please her English neighbours, Germany's policy would seem very short-sighted and apt to risk all her prospects on the Indian market which have nothing but brightened up by the recent Boycott movement. The author finds confirmation for his fears in the extracts that he quotes from the German papers among others from those of the Allstein Publishing House and the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung".

THE GERMAN PRESS.

And, in fact, it is a very important question to which the contributor of these articles draws attention. Of all countries in Europe, it is eminently Germany who could be expected to approach the Indian question without any pre-conceived bias. Deprived of her colonies she has no axes of her own to grind. How do the Germans then judge the present struggle in India, how do they estimate the forces behind it, analyse the elements which compose this movement? What is the attitude of the German people towards the Indian movement as it is reflected in the German Press?

To answer this question satisfactorily, one would have to pass in review the structure and composition of the German Press, to distinguish between newspapers which wield great political influence and shape German political thought in regard to the matters concerned and the newspapers which are more keen on taking up matters from a sensational viewpoint. Because the "Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung" enjoys a circulation of over a million and a half copies, to suppose that paper more important than say another daily of the same publishing house "Vossische Zeitung" would be the height of absurdity. But I am not so keen on discussing facts and extracts stated by the author of the above articles which are substantially true as on suggesting that his characterisation of the attitude of the German Press requires correction, that his articles as they stand give a totally misleading impression to the unwary reader.

A DEFENCE.

Of the German dailies, by far the most important ones enjoying both national and international political importance are the "Berliner Tageblatt" and the "Frankfurter Zeitung". The steady pro-Indian attitude of "Berliner Tageblatt", the most influential newspaper on the Continent, is well-known and the series of articles published from its correspondent Mr. Kloetzel last year have been much commended in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" itself. It is true that this year, the special correspondent of "Tageblatt", who is at present in India, has been taking a more or less critical attitude towards the Civil Disobedience movement, but anybody who has gone through his dispatches would treat as ridiculous the suggestion that his policy or his outlook was anti-Indian. Let me quote from the dispatch published on 17th May: "The situation has improved to Gandhi's favour much more than Gandhi himself could expect. Resignation of Patel, the President of the Assembly, and his joining Gandhi have come as a surprise to the British Government; the drastic gagging of the Indian Press was a clear indication of the confusion of the British mind. England's position in India is not very easy. The great danger for England remains that further development of this movement—should it continue as desperate as it is at present—is bound to destroy all hopes of conciliation. And it is conciliation above all that the Britishers aim at. India remains to-day firmly under the British control. The progress of the Civil Disobedience movement is based upon certain assumptions. Whatever be the next immediate aim of this movement, Gandhi has wounded the British system in its very roots."

A QUERY BY THE MAHATMA.

On the 29th May in another dispatch published also as a leading article, writes the special correspondent of "B. T.": "He (Gandhi) asked me the name and the circulation of the newspaper which I represented. It surprised me very much as nobody besides Gandhi had ever asked me about it. Regarding the German Press in general and the "Berliner Tageblatt" in particular, I told him that Germany followed the development of political situation in India with interest and sympathetic neutrality." The attitude of the "Berliner Tageblatt" in regard to the Press Ordinance was equally emphatic. An issue of the 5th May published in block letters the following dispatch from Cawnpore in the most prominent place under the heading "England rules with iron hand. Indian Press gagged. No right of appeal to the Revolutionaries." "The British Government is dealing with the serious situation in India with a firm hand. As a result of the Press Ordinance all the newspapers from Delhi including "Hindustan Times", "Tej", "Arjun", as well all the important newspapers from Calcutta have suspended publication. From all corners of India pour in daily, news of arrests of important leaders of the Indian National Congress. Rajagopalachari sentenced to nine months. Very significant further is the fact that Vithalbhai Patel, the ex-President of the Assembly, is touring over the whole country to propagate the cause of Civil Disobedience. By a new Ordinance the Viceroy has decided to place the trial of 24 Indian accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case including Dutt and Bhagat Singh before a special Court against whose decrees, there is no appeal. All telegrams going out of India pass through strict censorship.

In regard to Gandhi's arrest, "Berliner Tageblatt" writes: "Did not the English Press report that the Mahomedans were against Gandhi? It seems however that even among the Mahomedans discontent is stronger than Government expected or wanted to tell the world; and have not the very clever and moderate Liberals told the Viceroy that immediate Dominion Status is their political aim? The Indian revolution laughed out as impossible a few months ago has in a few weeks reached a high point in its ascending line. Gandhi's removal means the removal of the head of the Indian nationalism. But simultaneously it signifies also that the last reliable break against open violence has been put out of order."

SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE.

Now let us take the "Frankfurter Zeitung". On the 26th June publishes under heading "No Home Rule for India", it said in connection with the Simon Report, "The echo that the report has found in India, not only among the Nationalists but in all camps is distinctly hostile and excels in its vehemence even the condemnation of the first volume. No wonder? Because not only in India but everywhere where one hopes for a betterment of the Indian situation, one must be disappointed that Commission did not go further in its recommendations. The ideal of the Dominion Status must be looked upon (in light of the Report) as buried for the next future; yes one cannot even say that with the help of the Report, Indians can ever attain to that status."

Regarding the statement made another journal that "Indian freedom not in German interest" "Frankfurter" says on the 21st June: "Sometimes one reads in the German Press observations that German commerce stands to lose by India's freedom." After a detailed analysis, the contributor Herr Furteraengler known for his instructive book on India concludes: "Whatever course may the process of industrialisation assume in the East which would be politically independent, we Germans stand to lose nothing but most probably only to gain."

Unfortunately it is true that the "Vossische Zeitung" has been often taking an anti-Indian attitude and it is a surprise to me that Colin Ross whom I know otherwise and also met in India this time should have written about India what he did. But in regard to this important daily, I should specially like to mention of some other articles on India of entirely opposite tendency published recently from the pen of Mrs. Eva Schubring, specially the one on Sarojini Naidu which was reproduced all over Europe. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" cannot be labelled as wholesale anti-Indian. In fact, I know of many pro-Indian contributions published in that once powerful daily. One reads in "D. A. Z." of the 2nd June, 1930: "If the die-hards of the iron fists in England come to power and if the Indian patriots give up the ideal of non-violence and resort to other methods, the result would be untold misery. With justice and good-will on both sides can this calamity be averted. Never before was the statesmanship more in need for the two nations."

"HEART-BREAKING SIGHT."

Now let me quote a weekly, perhaps the most important German weekly, "Deutsche Volksvrit" publishing in its issue of 4th July a contribution from the special correspondent of "Berliner Tageblatt": "A march through the Indian villages offers the most heart-breaking sight and calls for one's whole sympathies. For decades of years, the peasants have been overlooked, left to the mercy of capricious monsoons and the whims of the landholders. A meal giving them enough to eat is for them an unusual feast. The administration of the country—and here it is less the question of its being an Indian or British one—has done nothing for them, nothing for their betterment. I remember in all its painful details, a march that I undertook through the Bihar villages in company of Rajendra Prasad. In every village ran to us crowds of men, women and children, looked at the Swaraj Flag flattering on our car and shouted "Help us, Sarkar, help us." The word Sarkar which was uptil now reserved for the Britishers is now used for the Congress leaders. They are the new Sarkar from whom villagers hope for protection and salvation Gandhi has given the Indian peasants courage and hope to continue life. It is their cause which he represents and it is their support which constitutes his great and unchallenged power."

So could I continue further. In presenting these few quotations from the stray extracts that have come to my hand, my object has been to tell the Indian reader that he would be doing injustice to the German Press, if he generalised from stray extracts from politically insignificant or reactionary German papers and mislead himself. As we all know, a reactionary section is not the monopoly of the German Press alone. It is besides, but perfectly natural that at a time when the Indian movement is challenging the 'status quo' of the relations of different races and different continents, comments should be most outspoken and cannot be expected to follow one single channel.

ARRESTS IN INDORE.

:o:

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 25.

On 20th inst. some twelve volunteers of the Congress Committee started from the Congress House with a National Flag in one Volunteer's hand. Mr. Hagarilal Jadia, the Secretary of the said Committee, was not present, when he knew that the volunteers were arrested he went there and was arrested.

To-day in the morning Mr. Jugdand, the President of the Congress Committee, was going alone with a flag in his hand. He was arrested and after some time he was freed.

FREEDOM FIRST BUSINESS NEXT

:o:

No Peace Till Nation's Demand Is Conceded

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS WARN GOVERNMENT

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

In the course of his speech at the annual general meeting of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association held to-day, Seth Chamanlal G. Parikh said:—

"There is no Government in the world which can rule against the will of the people. The attitude disclosed by the Government of India and Great Britain towards the solution of the constitutional problem which has become the sole ideal of the Indian nation is far from satisfactory and fraught with deplorable consequences to both countries. Government can not continue to rule over a vast country like India by imprisoning hundreds of non-violent national leaders, thousands of patriotic youths and ladies of respectable families, for holding certain political opinions or resisting Government in a purely technical way.

All the political parties in the country have unanimously declared that the direct and honourable course of settlement lies in the definite establishment of Dominion Status without delay. Wise statesmanship demands a bold policy of conciliation based on a compromise with Mahatma Gandhi, if the present struggle, is to be ended before it is too late."

TELLING STATISTICS.

Imports of cotton, yarns and manufactures for the 12 months from 1st April 1929 to March 31. 1930 are valued at 59.48 crores while the corresponding figures for the year 1927-28 and 1928-29 were 65.15 and 63.24 crores.

Total imports of piecegoods were 1882 million yards in 1929-30, 1937 in 1928-29, and 1973 million yards in 1927-28.

Production in India which was 2259 in 1926-27; 2357 in 1927-28 and 1893 in 1928-29 has gone to 2418 million yards in 1929-30.

Total importations of cotton piecegoods into India for the 12 months ending 31st December 1928 and 1929 were 1940 and 1958 million yards. The total for 4 months ending 30th April 1930 is 734 million yards.

The imports of yarn and twists were 44 millions pounds of which 20 millions were from the United Kingdom, 11 millions from China and 11 millions from Japan. Italian and Japanese yarn show considerable increase as against last year. The total exports of Indian merchandise were 310.80 lakhs as against 33,013 lakhs last year and imports Rs. 24,076 lakhs against 25,331.

TARIFF BILL INEFFECTIVE.

Commenting on the position of the piecegoods industry the President: "The Government of India passed the Tariff Bill to grant a sort of protection to the Indian piecegoods industry in March last. In spite of this protection, the industry is in the grip of a very serious depression owing to the tense political atmosphere, and stocks are held by mills to an extent which cannot but create serious anxiety. The fate of the textile industry is, as it were, hanging in a balance and it is very difficult to forecast the result of the year when the country is enveloped is darkness and gloom.

PLIGHT OF MILL INDUSTRY.

"The mill-industry is faced with a grave economic peril. The economic and industrial life of the nation is under a great strain. If Bombay is practically so paralysed as to create a crisis of serious magnitude by the closing down of some of its mills or by the curtailing of production by partial working, it may naturally be assumed that Ahmedabad and other centres would also be under the economic pressure under which the whole of India would suffer subsequently. We are thus on the eve of a delicate situation which may culminate into a great hardship if political atmosphere remains strained and the national demand is not conceded."—Free Press.

IN MEERUT JAIL

:o:

Muzzaffar Ahmed In A Bad State Of Health

A Correspondent from Meerut writes:—

The general public are aware that Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad, one of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, applied last year to be released on bail on grounds of ill-health, as he was an old victim of tuberculosis. But the official physicians reported that his disease was not active (through a non-official physician reported that he was suffering from active tuberculosis) and that his symptoms (slow fever etc.) were due to chronic pyorrhoea alveolaris. The District and Sessions Judge of Meerut passed orders on the 30th November 1929 that Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad should be treated as a possible case of tuberculosis and that his pyorrhoea should be vigorously treated. About the pyorrhoea, Major Macrae, I. M. S, who examined him with X-rays, is reported to have staed that sepsis had accumulated and might endanger his life if not properly treated. But the Superintendent of the Jail tried at first to have him treated by an ordinary dentist. Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad refused to be treated by him on the ground that the dentist, though he may be an expert in setting teeth, is certainly not competent to treat the disease.

Later a Military Dental Surgeon came to Meerut, who, proposed to take out 17 teeth from different places. Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad considered this rather drastic treatment and before sumbitting himself to it, he requested the authorities to consult some expert American Dental Surgeons of Calcutta, and named for this purpose Dr. R Ahmed D D S, and Dr. S C Sen Gupta, D D S. But as he was not in a position to pay the consultation fees himself, the authorities refused to consult them. Thus his pyorrhoea is not being treated at all.

ANOTHER TROUBLE.

Muzaffar Ahmad has been getting irregular slow fever as before. Since the first of July he has developed another trouble, namely, swelling round the larynx. At the direction of the Superintendent of the Jail, tincture of iodine was first applied, but this had no effect. Subsequently "Iodex" a patent preparation of iodine, was applied, but also without result.

FURTHER BREACHES ON N. W. RAILWAY.

:o:

LAHORE, July 27.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Lahore, wires under date July 27:—

Due to further slips between Ahju and Bajinath Paprola Baijnath Poprola and Palampur and Koporlahor and Jawala Mukhi Road on K. V. Railway, all traffic above Jawalamukhi Road has been stopped. Trains will run only between Pathankot and Jawala Mukhi Road till further notice.—Free Press.

MRS HANSA MEHTA AMONGST CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the President of the "War Council" of the B. P. C. C. takes keen interest in Congress Volunteer activities. She is seen in the photo during parade in Congress House Compound.

BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE.

Loss Of £15 Million In June.

EFFECT OF INDIAN BOYCOTT.

The total loss in the British overseas trade during the month of May 1930 was £28.8 million compared with May 1929. The preliminary figures compiled by the "Board of Trade Journal" shows a further loss of £15 million for the month of June 1930. On account of the Boycott movement in India, British Trade has been hit hard and the trend of the loss shows a declining tendency. It may be mentioned that at present commodity prices are lower compared with a year ago and this year during the month of June there were 24 working days against 25 days during June 1929. The shrinkage in the value of trade as given below speaks itself:—

Total Imports.	Millions.
June 1929	£91.4
June 1930.	£83.4
Total Exports	Millions.
June 1929	£49.8
June 1930	£42.8

Total loss of trade £35 Millions in June.

HOW TRADE IS AFFECTED.

We give below the import figures:—

	(Millions of £s.) Food	Raw Materials.	Manufactured goods.	Total.
1929				
June	39.6	24.4	26.4	9[illegible]
1930				
June	42.9	30.1	28.0	10[illegible]
Feb.	37.3	24.0	25.8	8[illegible]
Mar.	40.0	24.1	28.4	9[illegible]
Apri.	36.7	20.7	25.6	8[illegible]
May	39.6	23.1	27.7	9[illegible]
June	37.6	20.4	24.4	8[illegible]

EXPORTS (Millions of £s.)

	June 1930	May 1930	Ju[illegible] 19[illegible]
FOOD	3.1	3.8	[illegible]
RAW MATERIALS	4.6	5.5	[illegible]
MANUFACTURED GOODS	33.7	39.8	[illegible]
TOTAL	42.8	51.0	[illegible]

In the following table we give exports and imports for the first six months of this year and the previous two years. It will be seen that compared with the first half of 1929 the value of imports has fallen by 10.4 per cent while that of exports has fallen by 15 per cent.

Six months ending June.

	(Millions of £s.) 1930	1929	1928
Imports	541.7	604.7	605.3
British Exports	304.8	358.7	355.3
Re-Exports	49.2	60.5	67.4
Total Exports	354.1	419.3	422.7
Excess of Imports	187.6	185.4	182.6

:o:

HOW THE BOYCOTT TELLS.

Lancashire Loses Trade.

India is the biggest buyer of Lacashire cotton piece-goods. Out of a total export of 7075.3 millions yards in 1918, India took 3057.3 million yards. Since then every country has been gradually decreasing imports of Lancashire cloth and the total export in 1929 amounted to 3764.9 millions yds. The following table shows the loss of cloth trade by Lancashire, which amounts 46.8 per cent compared with 1913 figures:—

(Millions of linear yards.)	1913	1929	Per cent.
India	3057.3	1268.3	41.5
China Japan	773.2	290.5	28.3
Ceylon, East India and S. Settlements	539.2	309.6	57.4
South America	582.2	411.8	70.7
Mexico etc.	167.6	85.9	51.3
U. S. A. and Canada	157.1	72.1	45.9
Australia and N'Zealand	210.7	207.0	98.2
Europe	388.9	340.5	87.6
Balkans, Middle East	477.6	224.1	46.9
North Africa	357.4	262.9	73.6
West Africa	243.2	215.7	88.7
S. and East Africa	120.9	119.7	99.0
Total	7075.3	3764.9	53.2

CONGRESSMEN WILL NOT ILL-TREAT WORKING CLASSES.

Joshi's Assurance To Common-Wealth Labour Conference.

LONDON, July 26.

Reuter learns that the private discussion on Indian political situation at the meeting of British Commonwealth Labour Conference (mentioned yesterday) lasted five hours. The meeting was attended by a full quota of Empire delegates and a number of members of the House of Commons, including several Under-Secretaries of State.

Mr. N. M. Joshi deplored the "repression" of Indian workers and said Labour Government had no cause to fear that Indian nationalists would illtreat working classes.

LOYALIST LABOURITE.

Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhurry denied that "all nationalists are sweet on masses" and quoted the callous attitude of the Swarajist Corporation of Calcutta regarding the housing of workers. He declared that the future constitution must guarantee protection to workers and peasants.

In this connection he expressed the opinion that the Simon Report was unsatisfactory. Roy Chowdhurry was convinced from his recent conversations with British political leaders that Mr. Benn and Irwin were doing their utmost to remove present deadlock.

"A certain minister told me that Lord Irwin's dispatch to White Hall is as good as Gandhi's preaching."

Australian, New Zealand, South African and Irish Free State delegates were among the speakers —Reuter.

Credential from Colonel Maddock

The Man, who saved Mahatma Gandhi's Life

Sassoon Hospitals.
Poona 1st April 1924.

Mr. Fred De Sa has been Honorary Dentist to the Sassoon Hospitals since the 4th of June 1920. During the time I have been Civil Surgeon. He has performed his duties to my entire satisfaction and that of his patients both European and Indian.

Always most willing and cheerful he has been of the very greatest assistance in treating the teeth of in patients when required and nothing ever too much trouble I **I HAVE THE VERY HIGHEST OPINION OF HIS PRACTICAL SKILL.**

(Sd.) C. MADDOCK,
Lt. Col. I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Poona.

DR. FRED DE SA, D. D. S.

(Late Lecturer in Dentistry Medical School Poona).
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WAFD PARTY'S CHALLENGE TO AUTOCRACY.

—:o:—

Decision To Launch No-Co-Operation.

The refusal of King Fuad to listen to the representations made by the leaders of the Wafd Party to allow Parliament to meet led to an important meeting of the Party. We give below an account of the proceedings:—

Wafd held a very largely attended meeting afternoon at the Sadist Club at which were present the members of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies and of the the Provincial Council in the country. The number of persons present was estimated at about one thousand This meeting was termed the National Congress.

When Nahas Pasha entered he was loudly cheered. Cheers were also given for the Constitution and for "sacrifice". Wissa Wassif Bey also met with a good reception.

Nahas Pasha made a long speech in which he said: "I have invited you to this meeting on this great occasion in which the interests of the country are subjected to imminent danger. You should all understand this danger and work to avert it, and thus realise the confidence placed in you by the nation."

STAND BY THE CONSTITUTION.

After referring to the oath taken in Parliament he said: "We promised to be faithful to the oath we took regarding the Constitution, not like others who were traitors to the oath. We have been invited to law down the practical policy—to abandon words, protests and disapprovals,—to see what we should do, as responsible, to defend the Constitution which we won with our efforts and the blood of our sons and martyrs, and which all have taken the oath to respect.

"They have been traitors to their oath more than once, and now they are doing it again—high treason. Past experience has shown that the wish of the Nation is stronger than all those who were faithless to their oath.

"You have seen how the wish of the Nation is great, how it smashed the chains and locks (some one here shouted 'The Constitution or Revolution,' but he was rebuked and silenced). This with in you will smash the chain of submissiveness and slavery (cheers). Is this the Constitution which they took the oath to respect? What is the basis of Constitution? It is the authority of the nation to manage its own affairs by its representatives, to make its laws to give some of its representatives the executive authority.

"It is true the King has the right to appoint the Ministers, but there is something else the Constitution demands of the Ministers, to rontrol the affairs of the State of which they cannot dispose without confidence of the nation and its representatives. When the members refuse to give their confidence to the Ministers the latter must resign, and if they evade meeting Parliament, if they adjourn the sittings or dissolve Parliament—his means that they attack the Constitution and insist on absolute Government. Then it is no longer the Government of the nation, but a government of injustice and tyranny.

"In other words we have not won constitution and blood was shed in vain. No, we can never accept such a thing, so long as we draw breaths because there are several precedents of attack on the Constitution which began by adjourning Parliament, and an individual ruled the country as he wished, until God sent to the nation a man to give it back its Constitution.

"We then decided to submit a law to protect the Constitution, which was no innovation, but already spoken of an article 68 of the Constitution.

"We had no opportunity to realise our programme, and therefore abandoned office in order to keep our promise, and events have proved that we were right on the need there of for such a law. If the oath was of no use punishment would be a deterrent.

PROTEST AGAINST INTRIGUES.

"It is much to be regretted that this attack on Parliamentary life was planned at the time the door between us and the English was open to arrive at an honourable and lasting agreement, and it was hoped that we could commplete what we had began. But behold, intrigues were set on foot to prevent what the two countries wanted, and the intriguers were those who did not wish for an agreement.

"The Constitution and independence go side by side, and complete one another. If we made this honourable agreement with the English, it must be executed freely and under the Constitution. The adjournment of the agreement with the English is therefore the postponement of the great cause of the country, and that atmosphere which we did our best to make clear and friendly. Further the interests of the country—economic and social—are delayed, at a time we are in need of tranquility and stability.

"What then is our duty? Do you accept the attempt on the Constitution? (Cries: "No no."). Will you defend it and oppose every attempt on it? (Shouts: "Yes, with our souls"). Are you ready to executive the policy of non-co-operation, and spread this in your district? (Souts: "Yes, yes").

"If on July 21 the Government does not come before Parliament, but tries to close the session, or dissolves Parliament, this means that it proposes to remain in power without the confidence of the nation, which is not constitutional.

"The Goverment in this case has no right to make laws, to appoint members of the Senate, to modify the Constitution or any laws—if it did it would be acting against the Constitution, and it would be our duty to execute our promise."

THE RESOLUTIONS.

William Makram Ebeid Effendi, Secretary of the Wafd, here submitted the following resolution:—

"In view of the fact that the present Cabinet proposes to rule the country in an autocratic manner, because after its formation it did not come before the representatives of the nation to give it the right to manage the affairs of the country,

"The Cabinet not only did not do so, but adjourned the sittings of Parliament to exercise this absolute Government, and closed Parliament in the face of the Senators and Deputies, which is an attempt on the sacred rights of the nation given to it by the Constitution.

"As at the time the other nations are struggling to establish constitutional government in Egypt there have been several attempts against the constitution, thus putting impediments in the way of its political cause, and the hindering of the different branches of its economic activities.

The meeting decides:

1. To defend the Constitution and oppose every attempt on it with all the force fortune and sacrifice of every Egyptian,

2. To establish the principle of non-co-operation, and to appoint a committee to be in touch with the Wafd to lay down a practical policy to organise the means to be adopted in case the Cabinet will not come before Parliament on July 21.

3. To take the oath to execute this plan and spread it in all the constituancies in this country."

All members here stood up and lifted their right hand to take the oath and afterwards signed the resolution. Every province elected two members for the above Committee.

Sudh Khadi

All A.I.S.A. Goods, Saries, Dhoties, Coating and Shirting can be had on the original Invoices from

SHUDH KHADI ASHRAM.

Opp. Byculla Police Station. Byculla Bridge.

In order to help the PRESENT NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

All the goods bearing the stamps of Congress Sudh Khadi Ghusiram are guaranteed pure hand spun and hand woven.

(Adyt.)

"WITHIN CONGRESS OR WITHOUT ?"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is gratifying to learn that the Jews have at last come forward to contribute their humble mite to the present struggle for national emancipation. All honour to those responsible for the move. Nevertheless, I feel called upon to express my doubts and misgivings as regards the advisability of setting up separate denominational groups, sympathising with the Congress ideals from a safe distance, instead of strengthening the parent body from within. It might be argued that the former process has a propaganda value of its own, which is otherwise lost. I can only admit that this is one of those "much-can-be-said-on-both-sides" type of question However I would invite the attention of our leaders to it.

Let me recall what Miss Dickinson thought of a similar Christian move in the city. She is reported to have said that she would prefer the new Christian Party to be named after the Congress as, otherwise it would tend to weaken national forces. I fully endorse that view for the simple reasm that the formation of denominational political groups lends colour to the argument advanced by the die-hards that the Congress is purely a Hindu body.

There is hardly any justification for the existence, as separate bodies of the Congress Muslim Party, the Parsi Rajkya Sabha, Nationalist Christian Party and the Jewish Nationalist Party. One can understand the Muslim League claiming individual existence composed as it is of semi-loyalists headed by an ultra-constitutionalist.

One more word. Sufferings have been, for ages past, the distinguishing badge of the Jews and the Christians, and therefore which two communities could feed the Congress with bands of Satyagrahis as these two?—Yours etc.

REBECCA.

SEALING OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Premshankar Pandya Arrested.

(From a Correspondent.)

SEONI, July 22.

All the foreign cloth sellers excepting two began sealing their foreign cloth. Vigorous picketing is going on two shops who have refused to comply with the request. Customers are pursuaded not to buy either foreign or country-made cloth at their shops. It is hoped that they will also come round. The volunteers were sitting all the day long taking their meals even on the road. At Lakhnadon, a Tahsil in Seoni District all the shopkeepers have sealed their foreign cloth.

VOLUNTEERS IMPRISONED

Mr. Premshankar Pandya a prominent worker there has been arrested. Four Four volunteers rested. Four volunteers against whom criminal cases were instituted have been ordered to undergo imprisonment as follows—two volunteers to six months' rigorous imprisonment and two to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Five volunteers were also arrested at Burghat—a village in Seoni and a case has been started against them for rioting etc.

"ASTONISHING ATTITUDE OF GERMAN PRESS."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is no doubt distressing to read the articles appearing in your paper under the heading Astonishing Attitude of German Press" especially at a time when the German industrialists are making a bid to retrieve their lost trade. However deplorable the attitude of a certain section of the Press in Germany may be I am inclined to believe that Germans as a whole do not entertain such anti-Indian feelings. Take for instance the leading German merchants of the city who treat their Indian clientele with innate courtesy and their employees with fraternal feelings. The harmless Gandhi cap, the sight of which causes nightmare to Sahebs of English firms and is banned consequently in some cases, can be seen predominantly worn by most of the employees in German firms. Those dealers who come in daily contact with German merchants in the city will, I am sure, in no uncertain terms declare that they have always received and treated with extreme kindness. It is preposterous o imagine that any right-thinking German with a natural love for the economic uplift of his country will indulge in such anti-Indian propaganda resulting in jeopardy of their own trade. I should think that before starting a Boycott campaign of German goods every opportunity should be given to those German merchants in the city to express their viewpoint, at least of their unconcern or neutrality and should any one be found hostile then it is upto our Nationalists to find out ways and means to vindicate their national honour.—Yours, etc.,

P. S. K.

MR. H. D. RAJAH.

—:o:—

A Correspondent writes:—

"Mr. H. D. Rajah who is undergoing imprisonment in Thana prison is suffering from chronic dysentery for the last 10 days and is now in the prison hospital. On the first day of the attack of dysentery he had 15 motions in the cell which is Locked. There was nobody to attend to him and it was difficult even to get water during the night. Next morning he was removed to the hospital. He is improving but has been reduced by 15 lbs. He is no liquid diet. The attack is due to bad and unhealthy food supplied in the jail.

"INDIA FOR INDIANS AND NOT FOREIGNERS."

(Continued from page 7)

politics and strive to liberate India so that they might put their own house in order from the economic point of view.

Prof. Shah then explained that in these days such problems cannot be solved individually. They needed collective effort. The position was so intricate that it was difficult for an individual even to find out what was his or her own interest ant it often so happened that an individual seeking self-interest did many things harmful to the society.

DAILY STRIFE.

The daily strife between the workers and the capitalists went to prove the same thing. The capitalist cared for his profit only. He did not care for the welfare of the worker. In a capitalistic society the main object was to attain the good of the individual. To fight this political power was the best weapon and it must be obtained by the society to achieve the general good of society.

Prof. Shah proceeded to examine the present boycott movement from the economic point of view. He said it was worth finding out how far India would be able to make it a success, circumstanced as she was. India annually imported goods worth 250 crores. Out of these 40 crores were spent on the requirements of Railways and other machinery. It was entirely in the hands of the officials and no amount of effort on the part of the people would stop this money from going to Britain because the Government would not order these things from any other country than Britain.

India did not produce even one tenth of the iron and steel that she consumed every year. And even this depended on the mercy of the Government.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

It was more than eighty years ago that Railways were built in this country, but so far no industry providing the requirements of the railways was introduced. During the Great War when imports of machinery from Britain practically stopped and the Railways had to carry on with the engines they had, it opened the eyes of Indians. The price of locomotives rose to £15,000 each. In those days an Indian tried to start a concern for constructing Railway engines in India.

The Government required 150 to 200 new engines every year. They promised to help the Indian concern. The work was actually started the price was fixed at £7,000 per engine. But as soon as it became known in foreign countries they reduced the price to £5,000. The Government who claims to be India's trustees purchased foreign engines and as a result the Indian concern had to go bankrupt.

BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY.

Prof. Shah explained that the same conditions existed in case of mill machinery. As they had once introduced machinery of a certain type they had to go on purchasing spare parts and other requisites of the same type unless they were prepared to change the entire machinery, which was practically impossible. That meant they could not put a stop to another 15 crores of rupees leaving Indian shores every year.

In respect of military stores stores for other Government departments and drugs etc. similar conditions existed and he thought two-thirds of the imports of these things would certainly remain out of the pale of the boycott movement.

HOW TO FREE INDIA.

Concluding Prof. Shah said that the only way to make India economically free was to win political power. Unless they did that matters would not improve. They should not be surprised if it were declared that refusal to purchase British goods was a crime and whoever committed the crime would be sent to jail for six months.

All this is possible because India did not enjoy political freedom. She was not master in her house and, therefore, the first and foremost duty of every Indian, in his opinion, was to strive for political freedom for the country.

CHITTAGONG ARMOURY CASE.

—:o:—

Subodh Retracts His Confession

CHITTAGONG, July 26.

The Public Prosecutor concluded his morning opening of the Crown case in the Armoury raid trial. He dwelt on the offences against the individual accused and pointed out that the insurgents, after fight on Jalalabad Hill, divided themselves into groups and left, some being dressed as Mahomedans and others as women.

Ashutosh Das, Assistant Sub-Inspector and Mr. V. J. Shooter, Assistant Superintendent of Police, were examined to-day.

Cross-examined by Anant Singh, alleged leader of the gang, Mr. Shooter said Singh was not the leader of raiders of Pahartali armoury. He did not leave Chittagong on that date to avoid trouble nor did he get any previous intimation of the raid.

Ananta Singh withdrew to-day the power of representation vested in Counsel and is defending himself.

Subodh Chowdhury in a statement retracted his confession and said he had made no confession either to the police or the magistrate.—A. P.

NADIRKHAN DOWN WITH CHOLERA?

—:o:—

Turkomans Advancing On Bamian.

BACHA'S FOLLOWERS CREATE TROUBLE.

PESHAWAR, July 26.

An unconfirmed report states that King Nadir Khan is suffering from an attack of cholera.

The Afghan Turkomans under Ibrahim Beg (a refugee from Bokhara) are reported to be advancing towards Bamian. About 10,000 men are stated to have been despatched from Kabul to meet him. Remnants of the followers of Bacha Saqao are said to be creating trouble in Kohidaman. The Tirah Afridis are busy holding their usual sectional jirgas to decide future action.—A. P.

BOMBAY SATYAGRAHIS IN TRICHINOPOLY JAIL.

TRICHINOPOLY, July 26.

103 Satyagrahi prisoners were brought to-day from Bombay. On alighting from the train, they shouted "jais" and boycott British shouted "jais" and "boycott British goods". They all looked cheerful and were conveyed to jail in buses.—Free Press.

PICKETING LIQUOR WAREHOUSES.

Our C. P. Letter.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Nagpur, July 25.

It was about a month ago that Pandit Motilal Nehru speaking at Jubbulpore remarked that the Congress work was not being carried at a rapid space as was to be expected. Since the 10th July, 1930 when Mr. M. S. Aney started on his campaign of breaking the Forest Laws at Pusad, there has been great political awakening in the Central Provinces. The forest laws are being broken at Wadali near Amraoti while preparations are now well in hand for starting satyagraha in Betul and Telegaon near Nagpur. Youths are offering themselves as volunteers. A number of them have already been arrested at Pusad and Amraoti.

Picketing of liquor shops in the whole of the province is now in full swing. A number of arrests have been made in this connection at Raipur, while a peaceful crowd was fired on at Jubbulpore. Owing to the intense picketing the various vendors at Jubbulpore were unable to obtain their supply for a whole week. The Government Excise Department, therefore, decided to carry the supply. On hearing of the news the volunteers lay prostrate before the lorry. They are alleged to have been bodily removed, caned, yet they were very peaceful and persisted in the Satyagraha. Lathi charge was ordered, but to no effect.

PICKETING OF WARE HOUSES.

The C. P. War Council has decided to start picketing on all ware houses in the province and to boycott all other shops or business owned by liquor dealers. Recently at Nagpur a man who did not keep up his promise of not drinking, was taken out in a procession on a donkey with half of his face blackened and other half painted white, by his castemen. As a result of the picketing a considerable set back is noticed in the sale of liquor.

NEW DICTATOR.

Following are among those who have been arrested either for breaking forest laws, on charge of picketing of liquor shops or refusing to furnish security of being of good behaviour:—Mr. Jogiekar, 5 weeks; Dr. Soman and Dr. Patwardhan 1 year's simple, R. B. Joshi, 5 weeks; Mr. Sahasrabudhe 1 year, Gahlot of Wardha 4 months, Master Chotey lal of Saugor 1 year, Dr. Hedgewar, 9 months; Mr. P. D. Dhawle, Assistant Editor of the local "Mahashtra" 4 months. By far the heaviest sentence yet inflicted on a Congress worker during the present movement is that of 3 years and 4 months passed on Mr. Belmukund Tripathy, Secretary, C. P. Hindi Provincial Congress Committee. Other arrests include, Swami Krishnanand, Mr. Harihar Vyas, Bhai Abdul Ghani, Mr. Hartare, Dr. Bhojraj.

Mr. C. N. Tikekar has been elected as the new Dictator of the "War Council" and Mr. Patwardhan and Mr. Dhavle as members.

HINDU WIDOW ON HUNGER STRIKE.

MIDNAPUR, July 25.

Charushila Devi is reported to be on Hunger-strike in the local Jail for the second time owing to no arrangements being made for cooking her own food herself. It is understood she refused to take cooked food, being a Hindu widow. —Free Press.

PLIGHT OF MILL INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

Wanted Bold Policy Of Conciliation.

AHMEDABAD'S ANXIETY.

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

"We are passing through very anxious times. Normal conditions in all walks of life have ceased to exist; and if the present situation continues for a few months more, there will be utter economical chaos in the country", observed Sheth Chamanlal Parekh, President of the Ahmodabad Mill-owners' Association, addressing the annual general meeting of the Association held this evening. Proceeding, he remarked: "Wise statesmanship demanded a bold policy of conciliation based on compromise with Mahatma Gandhi."

Referring to the condition of the mill industry, the speaker said that the mill industry was faced with a grave economic peril. "If Bombay is practically so paralysed as to create a crisis of serious magnitude by closing down some of its mills or by curtailing production by partial working, it may naturally be assumed that Ahmedabad and other centres would also be under an economic pressure under which the whole of India would suffer subsequently. The Government of India passed the Tariff Bill to grant a sort of protection to the Indian piecegoods industry. In spite of this protection the industry is in the grip of a very serious depression and stocks are held by the mills to an extent which cannot but create serious anxiety". Concluding, the President remarked: "Sheth Ranchodlal Amratlal, a prominent member of our Association, and a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi, was arrested and sentenced recently in connection with political activities. We all offer our hearty congratulations to him for his sacrifice."—A. P.

GURDWARA BILL PASSED.

—:o:—

Simon Report Unacceptable.

SIMLA, July 26.

The Punjba Legislative Council met to-day at 9 a.m. in order to finish the passage of Gurdwara Bill in time for the Governor to address the Council.

Mr. Sale, Legal Remembrancer, assured the House that the intention of the Bill was not to upset decisions already given by the High Court and Gurdwara Tribunal but that it was certainly intended to affect those cases now pending trial.

The Bill was passed after formal amendments.

SIMON REPORT—UNACCEPTABLE.

Mr. Keshoram who had given notice of amotion to consider the Simon Report said he had consulted his party and ther sections of the House and all had agreed that it would be a sheer waste of time to discuss the Report which all agreed was retrograde reactionary and unacceptable.

Capt. Sikandar Hayat Khan, leader of the House, twice objected to the speech by the member when he did not wih to move the motion.

Mr. Keshoram having, however, already said what he wished to say was cheered by the non-official section of the House when he resumed his seat. Thereafter the Hoise adjourned and reassembled to hear the Governor.—A. P.

DETAILS OF AUSTRALIA'S PLAY.

—:o:—

RUGBY, July 26.

In overcast weather the fourth Test Match was resumed without delay at Manchester to-day. Australia's overnight score was 275 for seven wickets and after 100 minutes play to-day the innings was brought to a close. The latest scores are:

Australia first innings continued.

Fair l b w bowled Goddard 49

Grimmett caught Sutcliffe bowled Feebles 50.

Hornibrook caught Duleepsinhji bowled Goddard 3.

Wall not out one Extras 33 total 345.—B. O. W.

—:o:—

At the close of day's play England had scored 221 for five wickets. Duleepsinhji was out to MacCabe for fifty-four runs. Chapman was dismissed for nil. Leyland and Tate were not out with thirtyfive and five respectively.—Reuter.

Breaches On N. W. Ry.

—:o:—

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent at Karachi City, N. W. Railway wires under date 26th July:—Breaches between Jambarallikhan and Berochandia on the Larkana Dodapur narrow gauge section have now extended from mile 10-6 to 13-10. Transhipment is impossible. Only one train each way i.e. No. 21 up and 16 down between Larkana and Berochandia and 13 up and 16 down between Kambarallikhan and Dodapur will run till further advice.—A. P.

VOLUNTEER GETS 4 MONTHS' JAIL FOR HURLING SHOE.

Four Women Charged Under Picketing Ordinance.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Salilkumar Synha, described as a volunteer, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate under the Picketing Ordinance and to a similar term on charge of assaulting the Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police in Jorabagan Lock-up by throwing a shoe at him, the sentence to run consecutively.

Questioned by the Magistrate the prisoner said he did throw shoe at Assistant Sub-Inspector, but it did not hit him.

4 WOMEN CHARGED.

The case against Ganga Devi and three other up-country women under Picketing Ordinance before the same Magistrate was adjourned until Monday, all of them being released on bail for Rs. 100 each. They were arrested in Jugmohan Mallick Lane. According to the Inspector of Burrabazaar Thana they were sitting upon bales of cloth which they would not allow to be removed. Questioned by the Magistrate Ganga Devi denied having sat on bales as alleged by the prosecution and added that they wanted to be defended by lawyers. Several pleaders present in the Court requested the Magistrate to enlarge the women on bail, in as much as it was left entirely to his discretion in view especially of the fact that two of them had children.

JAILED FOR PUBLISHING BULLETINS.

Sjt. Lalbehary Samal was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of publishing the Congress Bulletin without making the necessary declaration. He was arrested in front of the B. P. C. C. Office in Bow Bazaar Street, while selling copies of the bulletin. Sjt. Enamul Haque was sentenced to a similar term of imprisonment by the same Magistrate on a charge of distributing copies of the Congress Bulletin in Bowbazaar Street.

For raising the Congress cries in Canning Street, a man named Swatantra was sentenced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. As the sentence was pronounced he shouted in loud voice "Bhaut Achcha, Huzoor" "Khana Mufat Milega".

Body Of Major Strover Discovered.

SECUNDERABAD, July 26.

The body of Major Strover was discovered at 8/15 this morning floating in a highly docomposed state near Malsamma Sluice by Professor Burnett of Nizams College who took a prominent part in the search.

The funeral of Captain Pitts, last evening, was largely attended by officers representing the different units and the Resident. The remains were buried in the Trimulgherry Cemetery with due military honours.—A. P.

SCOTT'S Porage Oats

for nourishment and sweet nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce. Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour grand for brain.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.

Sole Agents:

HEELEY, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

ALIPORE HUNGER-STRIKE CONTINUES.

—:o:—

Subhas Bose's Lead.

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The hunger-strike in Alipore Central Jail continues. Mr. Subhas Bose with 200 political prisoners is still on hunger-strike. Khagendra Babu, one of the prisoners now on hunger-strike is reported to be laid up with dysentry.

An unconfirmed report says, the ordinary convicts who joined the strike day before yesterday, began taking food after their food question was settled.—Free Press.

Forest Satyagraha Commences At Talegaon.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, July 25.

Mr. Poonamchand Ranka, the former President of the C. P. Marathi War Council, was to have lead the first batch of volunteers for breaking Forest Laws at Talegaon, but owing to his arrest and conviction, Mr. Ganpatrao Tikekar, who took his place with thirty volunteers, left last night for Talegaon to inaugurate the campaign on the 1st August. They were accorded a hearty send-off.—A. P.

SHARING SAME FOOD AS "C" CLASS.

—:o:—

"A" And "B" Prisoners Give Up Privileges.

LAHORE, July 25.

It is understood that a great majority of "A" and "B" Class prisoners in the Gujarat Special Jail, according to a previous notice, given up all their privileges since yesterday. They are now taking only such food as is supplied to the "C" Class prisoners.

Sardul Singh Kaveeshar is taking one meal a day.—Free Press.

—:o:—

"VANDE MATARAM."

—:o:—

(BY G. K. N.)

There is some ignorant wrangling over the Sanskrit hymn which is incorporated by my friend Mr. R. K. Prabhu, now in jail, in his book of "National Anthems of the World." The song is literally dedicated to patriotism,—one's own father-land or mother-country apostrophised as Mother. The hymn is known like most of the prayers, scriptural or otherwise such as the Christian "Paternoster" and Ave Maria, from its commencing words. In Bombay, especially in my community, there is some disputation over the pronounciation of the first word. Should it "b" or "v"? I witnessed a very warm and very ignorant discussion over it the other day. Hence these lines. Both "bande" and "vande" are correct. It is a rule of classical Sanskrit grammar that "b" and "v" are interchangeable consonants. ("Bavayos Savarnyam"). Northern India generally uses "b" and Southern "v". Why, it is not necessary to explain. Bengal where the song was composed is partial to "b". Most people who have occasion to hear Hindustani speeches in Bombay must have noticed that while we speak of Ravan on our side, the Northerners write and pronounce the name as Raban. And so also we have Vibishana or Bibishana. Both are equally correct. In Gujarat, therefore, and in fact the whole of Western presidency including Malabar, there is no need of our unnecessarily styling the hymn as "Bande Mataram." "Vande Mataram" should do equally well, unless purists insist on the alternative sound out of deference for Bengal which has created the anthem.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY'S CONCERT.

In Aid Of The Political Sufferers.

The Grand Concert organised by the Nationalist Christian Party in aid of the Political Sufferers' Fund is to take place on next Saturday, the 2nd August, at 5-30 p.m. at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the patronage of the Ex-Speaker of the Assembly, Sjt Vithalbhai Patel. The Nationalist Christian Party has received the wholehearted cooperation of the Congress Volunteers' Relief Committee in the disposal of tickets, for the proceeds would go to the aid of the distressed families and dependants of the "convicted" Satyagrahis. An excellent programme to last over two hours has been arranged, consisting of diverse interesting items. Professor Deodhar's well-known Indian Orchestra will be in attendance throughout. Atya Begum with the able assistance of the artistes of her "Three Arts' Circle" will provide an hour's entertainment, in which Miss Marie Bird will give Dances Humouresque, Incense and Catchouque. In the Barcelonian and the Spanish dances, Misses Gul Hormusji and Mendonca will figure respectively. Besides there will the "Vidiadhari" dance by a young Hindu girl. Mrs. Flossie Coelho will give a piano solo and her sister, Miss Dorothy de Souza with another artiste will contribute a vocal duet. Mr. S. Megherian, a talented Italian vocalist, will sing Italian and English songs and Mr. Manuel de Souza, will treat the audience to some continental tunes in which he is well-versed. Mr. Mehli Mehta will be responsible for a violin solo. Humorous recitations will also add to the attraction of the programme. The 'Vande Mataram' will be sung by the "Christian Ladies' Prabhat Phery." The rates of admission will be Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 and tickets can be had at 32, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road and Tambe's Health Home, Apollo Street or at the door on the day of the Concert.

SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

Charity Concert Postponed.

The National Musical Concert which was to be held in the Royal Opera House near Chowpatty by Shree Sarasvati Sangit Vidyalaya in the morning of Sunday, the 27th instant, with a view to collect fund for "Desh Sevikas", has been postponed till further appointment owing to the permission of the Police Commissioner having been received too late.

Those persons who have purchased the tickets will freely make use of their tickets in the musical concert to be held the next week.

The day and the place will be notified hereafter.

Liquor Shops Picketing.

NATORE, July 22.

Of the 31 volunteers arrested on Sunday, while picketing before the excise shop, 23 were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each and the rest were discharged as being of tender age.

8 vounteers out of 11 arrested on Friday last, were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment each while three were released being of tender age.

A big public meeting was held here under the presidency of Sjt. Surendra Mohan Maitra to congratulate the volunteers.

—Free Press.

Arvi Leader And "War Councilor" Arrested.

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Arvi (Wardha), writes:—

Sjt. Wallabdas Jajoo, Secretary of "War Council", and leader of Arvi arrested. Talegaon Forest Satyagraha will begin on 1st of August.

HAVE YOU READ ABOUT THE

Swadeshi Directory ?

(An encyclopaedia of indigenous Industry and Commerce. Now being prepared by the

All-India Swadeshi Information BUREAU

If not, please note the following points and act immediately :—

(1) CONTENTS: Authentic information about Swadeshi goods, their manufacturers and traders all over India, besides notes on a variety of interesting subjects and commercial statistics, etc.

(2) SIZE: Demi-octavo, containing about 800 pages, cloth-bound and gilted cover.

(3) PRICE: Rs. 5/- five only; Postage extra.

(4) Subscribers remitting Rs. 5/- in advance before the 15th August 1930 will get the Directory Free of Postage.

(5) Advertisements in the Directory are accepted only from *bona fide* indigenous businessmen.

(6) If you have not sent in your information for the Directory do it now.

For Rates etc., Please Apply to :—

All-India Swadeshi Information Bureau,

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay No. 1.

What the People Say

JUBBULPORE FIRING.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since I prepared my statement to the press I came to know about the description of the occurance as given in the "Times of India" of 21-7-30 and other Anglo-Indian Press. It is therein stated that the mob attacked a motor-lorry carrying liquor.

I wish to add to my statement that my enquiry shows that this is not at all true. No motor-lorry carrying liquor was attacked, and all the motor-lorries carrying liquor did their work quite uninjured. All that appears to have happened was that some persons made efforts to lie down in front of the motor-lorries.

I hope you may be able to find place for this in your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. GUPTA,
President,
Hindustani C. P.,
Provincial Congress Committee.
Drug, July 23.

"ASTONISHING ATTITUDE OF GERMAN PRESS."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your article of July 21st has been read with great astonishment. Your correspondent has not given the real public opinion in Germany, as there are many other newspapers and public man who have expressed their sympathy with the present National Movement in India. The general opinion of a country should not be judged according to the expression of a minority as this will give in any case an untrue picture. Also public opinion in India does not like to be judged according to the view point of the Liberals.

It is a well-known fact that Indians visiting Germany are received with open arms and you may be sure that this sympathetic feeling towards the Indian Nation is growing heartier and heartier since the National Movement here began. Every mail brings us letters of German friends asking us for details of the great struggle and expressing their hope that the Congress Party may succeed.

It should not be forgotten that all the news received in Germany are supplied by the English news agencies. It should be one of the first duties of the Congress to see that the world is supplied with information about the real happenings in India. The Indian Nation has to win the goodwill of factors of the final success of the the world and this goodwill will be one of the most important movement.—Yours, etc.,

TWO GERMANS.

THE ISLAM GYMKHANA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The state of affairs of the Islam Gymkhana, forming an editorial topic in your paper of the 19th July, must have been a cause of great pains and anxiety to all Muslims, and has compelled me to seek the hospitality of your columns. I am fully aware that many in the Gymkhana will think it bitter but I sincerely hope and pray that they will forgive me as I have the good of the Gymkhana at heart and do not like the idea of its disintegration.

This lamentable state of affairs is not confined to the Islam Gymkhana alone. Wherever there is a Muslim institution, especially in the Bombay Presidency, the conditions are very nearly identical and anything but satisfactory. I, as a Muslim know many institutions come into existence, their promoters being very enthusiastic about them at the beginning but alas with nearly every one of them it was the case of 'Char dinki chandni or phir andneri rat hai' This is simply due to the fact that all the enthusiasm ended with the promoters only.

The first and most salient feature of the Gymkhana is its society. Here a certain kind of mentality, is very conspicuous. This mentality is always to be found in the people of the new-rich type, who always think themselves to be the lords of all they survey, and never condescend to mix with other members who are less favoured by circumstances in that respect. This atmosphere is most uninviting. Unlike other clubs and their members, the members of the Islam Gymkhana refuse to recognize you or talk to you even though you have been introduced to them or have partaken in games such as tennis and cricket with them. On the other hand you often hear them cracking jokes at your expense among their own companions.

From my personal experience as a member of the Gymkhana since the last two years, although I have played tennis and cricket many a time, and although I have been introduced to the secretaries I found my new friends always staring at me whenever I went there, as if I was a total stranger to them. I was really sorry that such a condition prevailed in a Muslim institution, where unlike Western manners, a 'Salam-Alaik' was considered more than an elaborate introduction.

Their monetary troubles are more or less due to lack of good management. I am sure they have nearly fifty percent of members who do not pay the fees regularly. The Gymkhana for the best part of this business of theirs depend on this post alone. They should send one of their men to every member who fails to pay his fees for more than three quarters and even then if they find that the amount is not forthcoming, the defaulters name should be struck off.

I assure you Mr. Editor, I would never have encroached upon your valuable time and space had it not been for the fact that I as a Muslim am most anxious to see the Gymkhana making every satisfactory progress. I once more make an earnest request to the richer members to try, just to be a little more social, a little more tolerant, a little more patient with all new comers and if at all they feel like indulging in any criticism, to see that it is constructive rather than destructive, I am sure, if this kind of attitude is preserved, the atmosphere will be a very healthy one indeed and the Gymkhana will again become a flourishing institution.—Yours etc.

A MUSLIM.

JEWS & NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The two letters over the signature of Jacob B. Israel in the "Times of India" of yesterday have been brought to my notice, regarding the Jews and Satyagraha, and the Jews and the Round Table Conference. I might say that I personally do not read the "Times of India" for one obvious reason that it is unfair, and I do not care to send this reply to the "Times" as I know from past experience that, that paper will not publish my letter. I have, therefore, to seek the hospitality of your generous and valuable paper.

I am afraid that Mr. Israel is altogether out of touch with the present day feelings in the Bene Israel Community. He lives at Bandra and hardly mixes with the members of the Bene Israel community. When I called the meeting of the sympathisers with the national movement, it was with diffidence, knowing full well that a large number of the community were either in Government or quasi-Government employment or were pensioners like Mr. Israel himself who is a retired Deputy Collector and a Khan Bahadur. The rest of the community, it was feared, were mostly apathetic about this matter. I hardly expected fifteen to twenty people to be present at the meeting and my views were shared by Dr. Erulker and others, but we were surprised at the attendance, which far exceeded our wildest expectation. This shows that the movement has taken fairly strong root in the Bene Israel community.

Mr. Israel seems to have forgotten the history of the Jews, in England and Europe. Whereas in Europe, the Jews were tortured, burnt and persecuted because, they were Jews, in India they have been allowed to live in peace for 2,500 years.

I would further bring to the notice of Mr. Israel that at the time of the advent of the British, the Bene Israels were flourishing and owned properties in Bombay and the Konkan to a large extent and certainly they were richer then than now. For some reason or other probably due to the drink habit not discouraged by Government excise policy, the community commenced to degenerate and about 40 years ago the community was as its lowest level. It is only during recent years that the community has progressed to some extent in education, but we need not go into the reasons for it.

Mr. Israel admits that the Bene Israel were loyal to the British at the time of the Mutiny and saved many a "regiment from joining the so-called mutineers, but he fails to record that the British rewarded their services by introducing the caste system in the regiment, thus debarring the Bene-Israel from rising to the position of Indian Officers in the regiment. To-day on account of this policy, there is not one Bene-Israel left in the Indian Army. The community is too small to be cared for by the British.

The Khan Bahadur need not give any warning to the members of the Community as those who have taken this step to form a Nationalist Party, have done so with their eyes wide open and with full knowledge of the facts. By the community depending upon the Government for some paltry posts of clerks, the community is not only being kept down educationally but has become absolutely isolated. I firmly believe that if the Bene-Israels mix more freely with the sister communities their progress in all respects, including commerce, will be more rapid.

Mr. Israel speaks of this step as likely to alienate the sympathy of the Jews in Britain and America. I do not know how the Jews in England would take this, but I certainly believe that the American Jews will welcome this step on the part of the members of the community. May I know, however, how the community is concerned with the views of outsiders.

As regards the anxiety of the Khan Bahadur for the danger involved to the lives of Jews in India and Palestine, I do not understand what he means to say, but it is strange that, under Turkish rule, for many centuries the Jews in Palestine lived harmoniously with their neighbours and there was no trouble whatsoever regarding the 'Wailing Wall'. On the other hand the Turks allowed the wall to be repaired and extended. I will not go at present into the reasons which have led to the recent riots in Palestine, but suffice it to say that both the Jews and the Mahomedans have been dissatisfied with the results of the recent Commission appointed to inquire into the matter.

It seems, Mr. Israel has not read your report about the formation of the Jewish National Party and I would request him to do so, which will clear up any misunderstanding that he may have in the matter.

Mr. Israel pleads that the Jewish communities should appoint and have representation sent to the Viceroy for an Indian Jewish representative at the Round Table Conference, and speaks of the services rendered by the ancestors of the Bene Israel in the Indian Army. I have already referred above to the reward given to the Bene Israel by the British Government. Though I am personally of opinion that there can be no Round Table Conference without Mahatma Gandhi, yet, if any Jewish representative is appointed, it will not be on account of Khan Bahadur or the Bene Israel community, as they are a microscopic community having neither money nor influence, but on account of the influence and money of the Bagdadi Jewish community.

May I ask Mr. Israel, how the appointment made of a representative by Government specially of a gentleman belonging to the Bagdadi Jewish community now living and settled in England would represent the different Jewish communities in Bombay including the Bene Israel, especially the latter, who numerically are in the majority.

As regards the gentleman named by Mr. Israel, I may tell him from personal knowledge that Mr. Joseph Nissim was an Elphinstonian and not a Wilsonian, so I suppose that Khan Bahadur's plea for the appointment of that gentleman fails.—Yours, etc.,

I. J. SAMSON.

MUSIC AND THE UNIVERSITY.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In to-day's issue of your paper I read an account of proceedings during which Prof. Deodhar advocated the inclusion of Indian music in the curriculum of Universities. I came to know Prof Deodhar about ten years ago when he was still a student of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, and put him in possession of many items of musical knowledge drawn from the experience and the learning of Europe. Among other matters I discussed with him the question of music in the Universities and it surprises me that Prof. Deodhar should take the view he now takes. I am aware that music has a place in the Universities of the United Kingdom; but as an Italian I am also aware that it is a faulty system. Whoever heard of the Fine Arts claiming a University status? The obvious objections are intensified in the case of Indian Universities, which are examining and not teaching bodies. I told Prof. Deodhar privately and I proclaim it now publicly that the proper home of music is a musical college. Above the professors and Principal of such a College there must not be a University Senate with all power and no knowledge. I am not inclined to discuss here the constitution of a College of Indian music, but I must emphatically say that the inclusion in a University would do music incalculable harm, and that, if the English precedent of examinations is copied, incalculable harm would be done to musicians as well. To put it bluntly, music would become a market for the sale of diplomas. We have in India ample experience of the scattering of professional diplomas by the London Trinity College of Music to candidates who have none whatever of the qualifications of professional musicians, who cannot read music at sight, who cannot accompany, who cannot interpret music on the concert platform. More than once I have pointed this out to my friend Dr. Mistowski, a Trinity College Examiner, who, being an artist as well as a professional, could well understand the weight of my remarks. In the interests of Indian music, which has a glorious past and may have a glorious future, I entreat Indians to shake themselves free from the bad examples that are poisoning all branches of education in India. Above all, from the mania of examinations and the consequent evil of cramming.

—Yours, etc.,

G. SCRINZI.

Dadysett Road,
Chowpatty
July 24

WHY ARE

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AGENCY'S

SILKS

SO POPULAR?

BECAUSE

1. They are made from guaranteed INDIAN YARN
2. They are SMART & DURABLE
3. They are made in LATEST DESIGNS
4. They LOOK, FEEL & WEAR better than any Foreign Cloth
5. They are priced to suit all pockets

INDIAN SILKS FOR LADIES, DRESSES SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS, ETC.

When buying from your dealers DEMAND

SILKS of INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AGENCY

THEY ARE THE BEST

BE CONVINCED
BY SEEING OUR DISPLAY AT

STALL NO. 21
MADHOW BAGH, C. P. TANK,
INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AGENCY,
Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street.

Codliver Oil Emulsion

with HYPOPHOSPHITES,
with ENGGS & HYPOPHOSPHITES,
with HYPOPHOSPHITES & CREASOTE
(prepared in three forms)

Best for Cough, Bronchitis, Cold Chronic Rheumatism, Anemia, Skin Diseases of children, poor condition of blood, Consumption and general Debility.

Our preparation is always fresh because it is prepared in our own Laboratory.

Use Powell's Renowned Specialities.

Catalogue sent on request.

N. POWELL & CO., BOMBAY, No. 4.

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185
OFFICE :—
M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

Telephone No. 24193
FOR
SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING
Consult BYRAM KHAMBATA
SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experience from the
GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY
Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Film Dulls Teeth

It is a constant danger

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea.
The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums — a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

9-19-E

ENCOURAGE

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Silk ! Tussore Silk ! ! Khadi Silk ! ! !

The best Silk, Tussore, Khadi Silk, Suitings manufactured in our own FACTORY at Surat can be had at very reasonable rates from:—

The Indian Silk & Tussore House,

Dwarkadas Mansions,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

BLACK SILK SUITINGS IS OUR SPECIALITY.

PLEASE

THROAT CHEST TROUBLE

FOR relieving dust throat, laryngitis, dry tickling coughs and other trouble in the throat or bronchials, these Peps breathable tablets are simply wonderful.

Stripped of their protective sheet wrapper and dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off valuable soothing, healing, and germicidal fumes which are breathed direct into the lungs.

Carry a few Peps in your pocket. Take them whenever you feel the least discomfort in throat or chest and so ward off colds, and chills.

PEPS

THE NOVEL BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS.

All medicine dealers sell Peps at One Rupee a bottle.

POLITICS AND REALITIES.

—:o:—

"SCRUTATOR'S" SIMPLICITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whatever our views may be about Mahatma Gandhi and his movement, we can't deny one fact, namely, that since last March he has succeeded in a wonderful way in getting political India her due share of attention, not only in Britain, but in the whole civilized world. The real tragedy of it, is that the conflict is no other than a conflict of at least two great principles both of which seem right. It may be conceded that the Mahatma perhaps made a tactical mistake in not waiting a little longer, before launching a campaign of Civil Disobedience when the Home Government had offered what had been pressed for by Congress, for ten years, namely, a Round Table Conference. There is of course a sufficient answer to all this, and we need not discuss it here to-day. We find one strange argument advanced against the Mahatma, and against the Congress, even by Indians (such as the recently retired President of the Bombay Council in the interview to the "Times of India" Poona Reporter): It is that —"Congress is only the intellectual Indian minority, and does not represent the people," or the "vast majority of the people." But all those who use this argument are those who like to pose as the representatives of the "dumb marticulate masses" or who pose as the God-Almighty a sent-rulers of the "dumb millions of India." If this argument is examined closely, it will be seen that 90 per cent. of this talk is all humbug—a piece of self-righteous rot.

The fact is that, in India in this year of grace, the gap between the Congress and the people of India hardly exists. It is simply a question of time, for the views, or the "National Urge" of the dumb and inarticulate masses to be become perfectly articulate." And when this takes place it will probably be found that the masses are far 'too articulate" to our liking. Before these "dumb masses" become sufficiently "articulate" and vocal, to give expression to their views, Congress it seems, must be blown up into the air—torpedoed, in fact, Indian moderates are to be used for this purpose. And as it has been done before, on several occasions in India history, it is believed that the attempt will succeed on this occasion also. What are the facts? Surely our "Liberals" are a collection of "Faint-hearts" and "B. F. S." (Big Fools). The Editor of "the Chronicle' writes with reference to the Jayakar-Sapru confabulations, that "the efforts of the Liberal leaders are to be directed towards persuading the Mahatma to climb down. He further very properly states that, for the Mahatma to—"whittle down" the demands, (the very reasonable demands)—which he has already put forward, would be "tantamount to the betrayal of the Congress." This of course, would be an act, of which the Mahatma is wholly incapable. The "Moderates'" reply to all this as given on behalf of the Bombay Liberals by "Scrutator" of the "I. D. M." is wholly unconvincing, in fact it is silly. We are actually told that the Mahatma's main condition for attendance at the R. T. Conference, has already been accepted by the British Government, that such an agreed constitution "Scrutator" with a simplicity that takes our breath away, says:—"The Viceroy has promised on behalf of the British Government will form a "basis" of the proposals which will be submitted to Parliament."

Now, it can be proved that all this is mere eye-wash. It is not and never was the intention of the Labour Government or any other Government which is likely to come into office or power in England in the near future to grant to India, or to "frame a constitution," which would give India anything like "the substance of Independence," as demanded by the Mahatma. What is the evidence? I produced it in these columns three months ago. It is understood that India's "greatest friend" in the Labour Cabinet is Mr. George Lansbury,—a very old and dear friend of India, and he has spent the best of his days in serving Indians and other "suppressed" or "depressed" people: "His hair is grey in the service of the state—and all that. But what did Mr. Lansbury tells us last March, in a speech at Bournemouth. He told his audience, and Mr. Benn has also said the same thing—that:—"India would get self-Government "as soon as she was fit to receive it." It follows, therefore, that, the real purpose of the Round Table Conference is thoroughly to discuss "India's fitness," and the "fitness of Indians to govern themselves." All those who believe otherwise, are simply deceiving themselves. And another Cabinet Minister, Mr. Thomas, has told us only a couple of days ago that, the Labour Government are friends of India, but they were not going to be kicked, or stampeded by the Congress, or any other body. Of course, this does not mean that "nothing will be achieved," at the Conference. A good deal will be done. Mr. Sastri has already told us in the London "Spectator" that some of Sir John Simon's proposals have "already bewitched the Moslem community." At the Conference, the efforts of the British delegates will be directed wholly towards placating the Moslems and the other "Minority Communities," which (as our "Moderates" in India are never tired of reminding us) are after all in the "Vast Majority" and that Congress may be ignored. "Scrutator" he is hopelessly inscrutable, and if he truly believes—all the nonsense which he "hears on the Apollo Bunder" then he is living in a fool's paradise.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. J.

HOW MEDICAL FACULTY FOUGHT AN EXTRAVAGANT DEMAND.

Central Research Medical Institute To Be Located At A University Centre.

ATTEMPT TO RESERVE 18 VACANCIES FOR I. M. S. RESISTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

S.MLA, July 25.

Details are available of proceedings of the conference which has just concluded its discussion on the location of the Central Research Medical Institute at a University centre. The text of resolutions passed having been published, it will be enough if two points stressed by some members are now brought out to give an indication of the circumstances under which they were passed either unanimously or by a majority as reported.

"STORY OF BACKBAY MIGHT HAVE BEEN REPEATED."

It will be recalled that in the proposals which Government had submitted to the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly in August 1928 regarding establishment of the institute it was stated that structural alterations and additions to the building at Chand Bagh would not cost more than six lakhs. When estimates of these additions and alterations were worked out and submitted to the conference it was found that these would cost less than twenty lakhs. Had it not been for the unanimous opposition of the medical profession and of inter-universities conference, the establishment of the institute in Chand Bagh at Dehradun would have been a "fait accompli" of insufficiently worked out estimates and the story of the Backbay Reclamation might perhaps have been repeated. Evidently realising that it would not be possible to allocate such a large amount for construction, Government got an alternative scheme prepared of enlarging the existing institute at Kasauli and transferring it into the Central Medical Research Institute of the Fletcher's Committees scheme with the omission of the nutrition section which was proposed in the alternative scheme to be retained at its present site, namely, Coonoor. Acceptance of Kasauli as the centre for the proposed institute would have been entirely against the recommendations of the Fletcher Committee which had ruled this place out for such a purpose. Representatives of the Medical Faculties with one exception and Professor Megh Nath Saha Non-Medical Scientist invited by Government to attend the conference put up a strong fight against location of institute either at Kasauli or Dehradun and hence the decision favouring a University centre.

CHOICE DEFERRED TILL FINANCES PERMIT.

In view of the financial stringency which Sir George Schuster bewailed in the Assembly it was realised that sufficient funds would not be forthcoming for construction of the institute for a period of three or four years and, therefore, it was agreed no useful purpose would be served by the conference deliberating at present moment as to which particular University centre would be the best place. I learn that when financial condition permits there will be another Conference convened by Government to decide on a particular centre for locating the institute. Understand that in voting for a University centre the conference was largely guided by the views of Sir C. V. Raman and Sir P. C. Ray. Sir C. V. Raman added that in his opinion medical research has everything to gain and nothing to lose from being concentrated in one or other of the great university centres such as Madras, Calcutta or Bombay.

The conference finally resolved on recommending a grant of money to develop an entomological section at Kasauli provided such allocation of the funds did not prejudice the establishment of the research institute at a University centre and provided also that the recurring and nonrecurring grant is met from the Central Revenues without affecting the annual grant to the Indian Research Fund Association.

I also understand that an attempt was made to raise the question of reservation of eighteen posts in the Medical Research Department for officers in the I.M.S. But it was ruled out by the Chairman and some members recorded a protest against this decision.

FALSE ALARM.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Re: Municipal Corporation and Cocoanut Trees for Tapping Toddy.

I have read with great interest the discussion that took place at the Corporation meeting on Monday 21st instant, over the question of leasing Cocoanut Trees on the Municipal Grounds for Tapping purposes.

It is a pity that men like Messrs. Modi, Dalvi, and others, who call themselves prominent men, should have opposed the resolution moved by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe.

Mr. Mody, while speaking against the resolution, tried to impress upon his brother-Corporators that the Municipal revenue would suffer a loss to the extent of Rs. 50,000 annually, if the resolution was carried. I would have not cared much if Mr. Mody had alone said so, but I was surprised to read that the Municipal Commissioner also said the same thing.

I may tell the latter that the revenue derived in respect of letting Cocoanut Trees for Tapping purposes is approximately Rs. 40,000 and the Municipality will not suffer if the trees are not allowed to be Tapped. Does not he know that Cocoanut Trees yield income not only by tapping them for Toddy, but also by the Cocoanut fruit?

It is a known fact that Cocoanut Trees, formerly tapped, give more fruit after they are stopped being tapped, and hence the income in such cases is more than usual.

If at all the Municipal revenue suffers, it will be quite negligible and the Commissioner will have no reason for the introduction of new or increased Taxes.—Yours, etc.,

D. N. PARELKAR.

Bombay, July 22.

ADVOCATES' EXAMINATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter appearing in the columns of your paper suggesting that the Advocates' Examination which is to take place in the next month should be postponed, please allow me to say that such a course would not be to the benefit of the students, at this stage, when they are prepared for the examination. I fully appreciate that on account of the present political movement many of the students were disturbed in pursuing their studies in a way they ought to have done. But the present political struggle is not going to be stopped at least for six months more at least there are no signs for that—and if the examination is postponed now the students would have to work in the same disturbed atmosphere. If the present political atmosphere is going to be the cause for the postponement of the examination then I think the Examination shall be required to be postponed till the next August. To my mind, as also to others who have prepared themselves in these disturbed condition of the country for the examination, the postponement of the examination will not be an advisible course. I, therefore, think that before the Bar Council thinks of postponing the examination it would do well to take the above facts into consideration.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. DIGHE.

71, Gokhale Road,
Dadar, July 23.

SUGGESTION TO PROCESSIONISTS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is understood that our national processions when they pass before Mosque and Temples, they observe perfect silence for some time but it is to be regretted that they do not hold the same principle when they pass before Churches and specially on Sundays when Divine Services are held.—Yours, etc.,

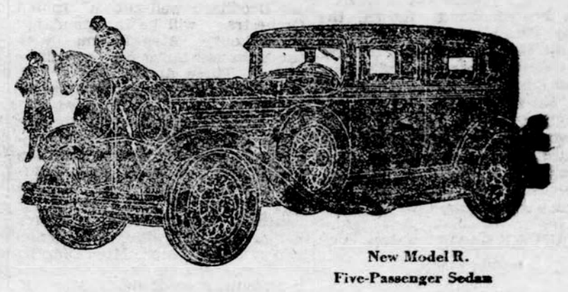
"FAIR PLAY."

Bombay, July 23.

THE NEW MODEL R.

MARMON

THE ONLY TIME-PROVED STRAIGHT 8 IN ITS PRICE FIELD



New Model R.
Five-Passenger Sedan

STRAIGHT-EIGHT engine—built and proved by Marmon... well powered... Roomy dimensions (14 feet 4 inches overall)... Handsome Marmon front-end ... Massive radiator and oversize-type headlamps... New double-panel bonnet louvres... Bodies of modern appearance... Single-button control on steering column (for starter, lights and horn)... Newest development in cam and lever steering and short turning radius make handling amazingly easy... Duo-Servo mechanical four-wheel brakes completely enclosed, grit-proof, water-proof—easy, positive action... Marmon Down-draft Manifold... Typical Marmon easy riding due to long, wide springs, two-way hydraulic shock absorbers and self-adjusting noiseless spring-end mounting... Deep luxurious seat cushions in elegant material.

If you want a straight-eight in this price field, that is time-proved—your choice narrows to the Marmon Model R. Built by Marmon, the straight-eight leader after four years of building this type alone... Marmon builds four straight-eights in all; The New Model R, the New 869, the New 879, and the New Big Eight.

Easy payments can be arranged If desired.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY LTD.,
16, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business.
Over ONE CRORE.
Total Assets.
Exceeds ONE CRORE.
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.)
Rs. 100, per 1000.
(Endowment Assurance.)

A purely Indian Life Office.

Lower Premiums.
Larger Bonuses.
Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

For particulars please write to:—

Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, *Manager.*
Bombay Branch.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	10,943
9th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,888
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
January		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,337
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	15,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

*Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.

(b) To Marseilles only.

(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd. Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.

FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnaver" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422
1931.		
26th Mar.	DUMANA	8,427
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

July 30th	Bandra	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th	Karapara	East and South Africa.
Aug. 1st	Varela	Karachi, Bushir Mohammeran & Basrah.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Lavee
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	29 July
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	27 July	31 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29July	12 Aug.
Hakono Maru ..	10500	....	@12Aug.
uwa Maru	11000	....	@26Aug.
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@23Sept.
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	8 Aug	14 Aug
Harura Maru ..	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sept.
Kamo Maru	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	19 Aug	26 Aug
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 23279, 28732
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

"INDOCEA EXTRA"
RAZOR BLADES

And pronounced most excellent giving delightfully easy shave.

Wanted Agents at all Centres
Sole Agents For India, Burma and Ceylon.
PREMIER GENERAL AGENCY,
Laxmi Bldg. Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3

Sole Distributors:—
THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART,
123, Parsee Bazar St. Fort, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S GIGANTIC ATTRACTION-SUPERB INDIAN PICTURE

MELODY & MARVEL
Both Combine to create on the screen an era of radiant romance.
Stirring Story aided by prof. Deodhar's Orchestra.

AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Glittering Sword
Krishna Film Co's Epic Picture-play.

Crowded houses at all Shows testify to the popularity of the picture.

Daily at 6-30 and 10 P. M. Daily at 6-30 and 10 P. M

The Heart that throbs, The Sword that Glitters, and the damsel's Eye that bewitches, makes the head and Hand of Rajput a mighty Marvel.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 26

	To-day's price
October	13.05 plus 21
December	13.17 plus 19
January	13.24 plus 20
Middling Spot	12.95 plus 20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 26.

October	12.73 plus 19
January	12.99 plus 18
Middling Spot	12.68 plus 19

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 26.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil "
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil "

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 26.

	Opening	Closing
July ..		7.14 plus 7
August ..		6.95 plus 7
September ..		6.86 plus 7
October	6.83	6.83 plus 7
November ..		6.83 plus 8
December ..		6.84 plus 9
January	6.87	6.87 plus 7
February ..		6.90 plus 7
March	6.96	6.96 plus 7
April ..		6.98 plus 7
May	7.02	7.02 plus 7
June ..		7.04 plus 7
July ..		7.07 plus 7
Middling Spot ..		7.55 plus 8

LIVERPOOL COTTON STLES.
Liverpool, July 26.

	To-days Sales	Sales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000	"
Sales on Speculation	200	"
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50	"

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 26.

	To-day's Closing.
Scinde Fully Good	3.95
Scinde Fine	4.20
Scinde Superfine	4.45
Bengal, Good	3.70
Bengal Fully	3.95
Bengal Fine	4.20
Comra, Good	3.80
Oomra, Fully Good	4.10
Oomra, Fine	4.40
Broach, Fully Good	4.85
Broach, Fine	5.10
Broach, Superfine	5.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 26.

July	11.42 plus 6
November	11.33 plus 4
December	11.43 plus 5
January	11.42 plus 4
March	11.55 plus 4
May	11.62 plus 1
Sakells. F. G. F. Spot	12.45 plus 5

LONDON SILVER.
—:o:—
London, July 26.
Spot 16 7/16
Forward 16 5/16

LONDON GOELD.
—:o:—
London, July 26.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-5-1

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
—:o:—
London, July 26.
Interest day to day loans 1 1-2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 2 7-8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3 1-4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, July 26.
T T London on Berlin 20.37 5/8
T T London on Amsterdam 12.09 1/4
T T London on Brussels 34.79
T T London on Madrid 42.67
T T London on Milan 92 90
T T London on Berne 25.04
T T London on Paris 123.70
T T London on Prague 164.12

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
New York, July 26.
Demand Bills 4886.56

PRESENT PROGRAMME WILL LEAD ONLY TO COMPROMISES.

—:o:—

Plea For Convening Of Constituent Assembly.

—:o:—

"GIVE MASSES A PICTURE OF FREE INDIA."

A manifesto signed by nearly 60 Congressmen, Youth Leaguers and other national workers of Bombay has been issued to the members of the Indian National Congress and the Youth Leagues. The following are extracts from the manifesto:—

Our struggle for freedom has reached a critical moment. Those who are committed to the programme of Complete Independence, can but ignore the insolent recommendations of the Simon Commission and the Round Table Conference. But that will no longer be enough. The attitude must be positively defined. How do we propose to assert practically the right of self-determination of the Indian people?

During the last few months, the Indian masses have given mighty expression to their Will to fight for freedom. But that Will has not been effectively brought to bear upon the situation. The mass energy has been awakened; but it is not yet directed in the proper channel. The way to the practical assertion of the right of self-determination has not yet been found. This is the weakness of the movement, otherwise so incalculably powerful.

WHAT NEXT?

The situation will hardly improve by the Congress disregarding the Simon Report and eventually boycotting the Round Table Conference. There will be many to take part in it as "representatives of the Indian people." The Congress will dispute their representative capacity! Eventually the decision of the Round Table Conference will be applied to India. It is a foregone conclusion that they will not meet the demands of the masses of the Indian people. The Congress will again refuse to obey those decisions. But how will it hinder their application?

The boycott may be considered a serviceable weapon by those who want to negotiate some compromise with Imperialism. For, by bringing pressure upon the Government they expect to make it amenable to reason.

The task of the movement should be to create weapons that can be effectively used in the struggle for final goal. In short, the movement must have a positive slogan with which the largest masses of people can be mobilized in the struggle not only to resist this or that measure, but also to create an organ of democratic power.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The Constituent Assembly should be the slogan of the moment. Let the Congress disregard the Simon Report, refuse to participate in the Round Table Conference, and declare that the future of India can be determined only by the verdict of the people of India. The repudiation of the doctrine of trusteeship cannot be effective, unless the Congress takes up the task of creating an organ which will be the organised expression of the Will of the people. The fitting rejection of the Simon Report will be to show in practice that the people of India can exercise democratic rights, when the way is opened before them.

The masses will actively participate in the election of the Constituent Assembly, when they know that that will be an organ of democratic power with the object of defending and promoting their interests. In other words, a picture of free India should be first placed before the masses and then they should be called upon to fight for that ideal.

THE PROGRAMME.

The following should be the main points of the programme of the proposed Constituent Assembly:—

Establishment of a Federated Indian Republic.

Provincial Autonomy in local matters.

Reconstruction of the provinces, as far as possible, on the basis of linguistic homogenity.

Abolition of the Indian States and Landlordism.

Nationalisation of the land.

Land tax not exceeding 15 per cent. of the net income.

Abolition of all other charges on the peasantry, and of indirect taxation (salt tax, excise duties, protective tariff, etc.).

Complete exemption from taxation of peasants living on "uneconomic holdings".

Liquidation of the indebtedness of peasants in the state of insolvency.

CONTROL OF USURY.

Legislative control of usuary (interest not to exceed 10 per cent. per annum).

Foundation of the agricultural banks with State-aid for providing cheap credit to the peasantry. Nationalization of mineral resources and public utilities.

Eight Hours' working day for the wage labourers.

Minimum wage guaranteeing a constantly rising standard of living to the workers.

Social Insurance (against unemployment, sickness, old age, and maternity).

Legislation of the workers' right to strike, and to organise their political party.

Freedom of Press, platform, and association.

Freedom of religion and worship.

Protection for communal minorities.

Free and compulsory primary education.

Right to bear arms.

SYSTEM OF ELECTIONS.

Learning from the bitter experience of others we should strive for a form of Government which will be more than formally democratic—which will be effectively under popular control. It should be elected not by a mass of individuals having no power to act jointly, but by organisations embracing sections of the people having common interests. First delegates from people's organisations should constitute themselves into local Panchayats: those will elect the National Parliament or the All-India Congress of Panchayats.

PANCHAYATS.

The local Congress Committee properly elected and representative through the inclusion of delegates from the organisations of the workers, peasants, students, employees, traders and artisans will assume the function of the basic unit of democratic power upon which the Constituent Assembly will be reared. Thus this will not merely be a formal Parliamentary body hanging in the air. It will have its roots struck deep in the masses of the people, drawing strength and authority from them, constantly remaining under their effective control so as to become an organ for defence and promotion of popular interests.

COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS.

The gigantic mass awakening of the last months has created conditions for the rise of the local Panchayats. The concrete outcome of the first stage of the movement should be to organise the awakened masses on the basis of common interests. The component parts of the great democratic masses—the workers, peasants, students, traders, employees and artisants—must be led to form and strengthen their respective organisations and formulate their demands. The delegates from these popular bodies will then enter the local Congress Committees, which shall be set up throughout the entire country, to press the demands of their respective organisations. The campaign for the election of the Constituent Assembly will embrace all these activities, not only of agitation and propaganda, but of organisation.

PLEASE POSTPONE TO-DAY'S EVENING VISIT AND COME TO
SWADESHI BAZAR
AT
MADHAV BAUG, C. P. Tank.
Where you'll find different Varieties in Indian Arts and will have some amusements in the park there.
Note the time please:—
From noon 2 to 11 night.
DON'T MISS.

AEG
Typewriters

The strongest machines with the most up-to-date facilities for quick work. Manufactured of the famous indestructible Case Hardened Chrome Nickel Steel at our Works in Erfurt, Germany.
Backed by the reliable service of the
A. E. G. INDIA ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

LONDON PRODUCE
—:o:—
London, July 26.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—
July/Aug nominal £6-5-0
Castorseed Bombay—
July/Aug sellers £14-12-6
Rapeseed Toria ton—
July/Aug sellers £13-17-6

LINSEED
—:o:—
London, July 26.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—
July/Aug sellers £17-0-0
Linseed Calcutta (London) Ton—
Aug/Sept sellers £17-0-0
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
July/Aug sellers £15-7-6
Linseed Bombay Ton—
July/Aug sellers £17-15-0

LINSEED OIL
London, July 26.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt.—
Aug sellers 31/10 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London cwt.—
Sept-Dec sellers 31/3

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1068.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world. J8

"INDIA FOR INDIANS AND NOT FOREIGNERS."

Political Freedom Means India's Prosperity.

PROF. K. T. SHAH ON THE PRESENT STRUGGLE.

Prof. K. T. Shah delivered a very instructive speech in Gujrati on Saturday evening at the Vanita Vishram Hall on "The present movement from the economic point of view."

Prof. Shah said that there always existed a close relation between politics and economics and this relation could be marked in the everyday life of a nation, and the relations of the different nations with each other.

In fact the solution of many political and social problems depended on the proper solution of the economic questions. In international politics the importance of the economic problem was all the more evident, and at present economic problems had gained so much improtance that no international political problem could be properly solved unless due attention was paid to its economic side.

POLITICAL FREEDOM—MAIN PROBLEM.

Proceeding Prof. Shah said that though economic problems had become so important the main problem before India was the attainment of political freedom. This did not mean any undermining of the economic problems. In fact the question of India's political freedom owed its importance to its economic side. Indians resented foreign domination not only because it meant political serfdom but also because it has proved to be a hindrance to the economic development of the country.

NOT POSSIBLE TO DEVELOP TRADE.

It had now become evident that unless India got rid of the foreign domination it would not be possible for her either to develop her own home industries or to make general economic progress. It was an open secret now that the economic interests of India and Britain were diametrically opposed to each other.

Some 25 years ago people in India were rather afraid to declare that India was for Indians and not for the foreigners, but when Indians understood what was their own interest and began to think over the economic problems arising out of this feeling, they found that Britain would not help India in her economic development.

OPPOSED INTERESTS.

The reason was obvious enough. In the degree in which India developed economically in the same degree would Britain lose the supremacy that she had been enjoying in the whole world. That could be proved by citing many an instance and even the object of Mahatmaji's famous eleven demands was based on it.

INDIA'S CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Proceeding the speaker referred to the fight that India carried on some three years back in connection with her currency. He doubted whether its importance was fully realised by the people. He doubted even if those who were fighting the Government on that issue knew all about it and realised the gravity of the problem. The position was this. India had a silver standard with the rupee as a token coin. Indians took for granted that one rupee meant the equivalent of one tola of silver. That the price of silver went down and consequently it meant a fall in the price of the rupee.

The Government that ruled India's destinies had to remit a fixed sum annually to Britain and it was necessary to remit it in gold. In order to keep up the value of those annual remittances the Government had to resort to two courses. To increase the burden of taxes, to manipulate the currency and to affect the prices of silver in the way they liked, and the Government managed to do it all skilfully.

MORE HONEST COURSES.

Barring these there were two other courses left open to them, either to stop their remittances to Britain or to change the standard value of the rupee. The first course was unthinkable for Britain. So the change in the standard value of the rupee came about. The old idea that one rupee meant one tola of silver did not remain intact. It depended on the sweet will of the Government to coin rupees whenever they liked. The reult was that while the prices of silver went down, the price of the rupee went up and it so happened that silver worth ten annas only cost one rupee in the standard coin of the country.

The Government were responsible to pay Rs. 15 if anybody offered one pound, but if anybody offered Rs. 15 the Government were not bound to pay one pound in return, because the rupee had no fixed price. Really speaking when the Government were paying cash down Rs. 15 for one pound, there should have been no objection to paying one pound in return, if anybody offered R. 15, but the Government did not do it.

LOSS OF 50 CRORES!

Nobody knew what happened to the profits that Government made in this dealing. But it was a fact that 15 crores of rupees were saved in this way. It was said that when India would have real Gold standard this money would be used, but when Gold standard was demanded the Government shelved the question on one pretext or other.

While this state of affairs continued the Great War broke out. British imports to India suffered a set-back and the trade balance became favourable to India. The prices of silver went up and it so happened that the Indian rupee which was not even worth 16 annas formerly now became worth more than that.

The 16d. rupee which had continued for a period of 17 years now meant a loss to Britain because silver prices had gone up. It was expected that after the War the question would be solved satisfactorily, but nothing like that happened. An influential Committee suggested that the price of the pound should be fixed at Rs. 10. The experiment was given a trial and it cost India 50 crores of rupees—in a short period of seven months.

A TERRIBLE LOSS.

Continuing Prof. Shah said it was not difficult to imagine what a terrible loss this was to India. Whenever there was any talk of developing Indian industries, it was said by the Government that as Indian capital was not forthcoming, they had to borrow from foreign countries. When Indian money was being wasted like that now could they expect any capital to accumulate in India?

Indian demand to introduce a Gold standard was not granted. Instead, they had the 18d. ratio. It meant an annual drain of crores of rupees to India. Due to that policy of the Government gold was not coming to India. It was accumulating in Britain. The consequences meant a two-fold loss to India. On the one hand the country was being impoverished: on the other foreign capital had to be imported on which huge sums, as interest, had to be paid out of the revenue.

FREEDOM FIRST.

Continuing, Prof. Shah observed that India would not be able to solve her economic problems satisfactorily until she achieved political freedom. Britain could not be expected to serve India's interest at the cost of her own interests. No Britisher would be found who would do it. Indians themselves must realise the close relation between economics and

(Continued on page 8,

BRITISH ELECTORAL REFORM.

—:o:—

Parties Unable To Reach Agreement.

RUGBY, July 28.

The Conference of representatives of three political parties on electoral reform has failed to reach agreement and its Chairman Lord Ullswater gives an account of its work in a letter to the Prime Minister.

The conference spent its first ten sittings discussing the merits of proportional representation and the alternative vote as compared with each other and with the existing system, but the Chairman explains that it became clear that there would be great difficulty in obtaining any question whether any, and if so, what system of election could be recommended in place of existing system. It was therefore finally decided to bring the work of a conference to a close.—B. O. W.

SQUABBLES ABOUT SCHNEIDER CONTEST.

—:o:—

France & Italy Make Common Cause.

LONDON, July 26.

Paris.—French Aeroclub entry of three seaplanes for Schneider contest has been refused by British Aeroclub on same grounds as Italian entry. French Aeroclub holds that decisions of Aeronautic Federation are binding on all parties and it has consequently decided to join Italy in its protest to Federation and to demand that organisation of competition shall be placed in hands of Italy. —Reuter.

ITALY'S AMAZING PROGRESS.

—:o:—

What Self-Governing Countries Do For Sufferers.

LONDON, July 27.

Rome—Amazin progress in relief work in devastated regions is reported by the Minister of Public Works at present touring the States, thanks to the co-operation of local authorities, troops, doctors, nurses and others.

Foodsupplies are assured and nearly all injured are lodged in hospitals.

Electricity, telephones and telegraphs have been restored practically everywhere. Ration cards have been issued to forestall profiteering.—Reuter.

Burma Legislative Council.

—:o:—

RANGOON, July 26.

Of seven motions ballotted for the forthcoming session of the Burma Legislative Council two ask for grant of Dominion Status for Burma while majority welcomed recommendation of separation by the Simon Commission.

Three of the latter urge the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry for Burma consisting of representatives of Parliament and the Burma Council in equal numbers. One resolution out of those ballotted recommends that steps should be taken to organise Burma army.—A. P.

TRAIN DERAILED NEAR RAICHUR.

—:o:—

Telegraph Wire Stolen.

MADRAS. July 26.

Information has been received here of derailment on Thursday night of the engine and first four carriages of a passenger train near Narayan Peth Road 35 miles from Raichur on the G. I. P. Railway. The derailment is alleged to have been caused by the removal of fishplates by some unknown persons. Inquiries made locally show that four persons were injured and some damage was caused to the permanent way.

It is reported that 820 feet of copper telegraph wires between Madras and Perambur on the M. and S. M. Railway has been cut and stolen. The police are investigating.—A. P.

DACCA, July 26.

The District Magistrate has started an inquiry in camera into the circumstances leading to death of Ajit Bhattacharya, student, on July 21.—A. P.

In Ellore a Congress worker was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

BOMBAY STYAGRAHIS AT TRICHINOPOLY.

—:o:—

Guntur Gandhi Cap Case Again.

MADRAS, July 26.

A Trichinopoly message says that over 100 Satyagraha prisoners have been transferred to Trichinopoly jail from Bombay.

The "Hindu's" Guntur correspondent reports the arrest of five persons wearing Gandhi caps. The charges against them are yet unknown.—A. P.

—:o:—

Many Arrested & Jailed.

GUNTUR, July 26.

Eight arrests were made including three small boys for the offence of wearing Gandhi caps.

Dictator Parathasarathy was awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—Free Press.

DACCA BOMB EXPLOSION.

—:o:—

16 Years Old Student Arrested.

DACCA, July 27.

Ashutosh Guha, aged 16, an inhabitant of Autshahi in Vikrampur taluq and a student of class 9 of the Autshahi High School was admitted into the National Medical Institute Hospital on Thursday night suffering from injury to the right hand and arm.

It is alleged that when a conference of teachers was being held in the Autshahi High School building Guha attempted to throw a bomb at the teachers but before it was thrown it burst in his hand causing injuries.

He was arrested this morning in the Hospital by the Sutrapur police before whom he is said to have made a statement to the effect that he had gone to the school premises to see what was going on there, when suddenly a bomb struck him on the right arm. He could not say who threw the bomb.

Two fingers of the right hand were amputated yesterday. He has been removed to the Dacca Central jail hospital:—A. P.

"FIGHT TO THE FINISH."

—.o:—

Mr. Patel At Kanauj.

KANAUJ. July 24.

Mr. V. J. Patel accompanied by Dr. Murari Lal and others left Cawnpore by car at 8 a.m. on Wednesday and reached Kanauj at 10 o'clock in inclement weather. He was taken in a procession through the principal streets of the historic city which were lined by expectant citizens with flowers, garlands and scented bouquets in their hands, while on the balconies of the houses were seated thousands of ladies showering flowers. The city was well decorated with national flags and gates. Exactly at 10-30 a.m. Mr. Patel reached a garden where a couple of addresses were presented to him on behalf of the Congress and Kapra committees.

In reply to to the addresses Mr. Patel thanked the people of Kanauj for the grand reception accorded to him and exhorted them to participate freely and fully in the righteous war which they were waging against the bureaucracy. He asked every one, man or woman, rich or poor, zamindar or peasant, to give his best co-operation to the struggle, because the struggle was a life and death struggle and a fight to the finish. He asked them to sincerely endeavour to throw off the foreign yoke and to free themselves from the shackles of an alien Government. He said that if they wanted to bring pressure to bear upon the British Government they must refrain from using British made articles. He concluded by reiterating his belief that if they gave the fullest support to the present struggle their efforts would be crowned with success.

After taking a two hours' rest, he left for Farrukhabad by car.—"Leader."

The Divisional Superintendent, Karachi City, N. W. Railway, wires under date 26th July. Due to river floods the railway line at the 31/52 between Shikarpur and Sultankot on the Ruk Jacobabad section was breached at about 12-30 p.m. to-day. Transhipment is possible.

MANY ARRESTED AND JAILED.

—:o:—

'Amritsar Doings.

AMRITSAR, July 26.

The police arrested to-day Sardar Labhsingh Narang, Managing Proprietor of the Weekly "Fateh" under Section 124-A, for an alleged seditious speech delivered by him in Jallianwala Bagh.

Khawaja Ghulam Nabi, member of the "War Council" and Mr. Rattan Singh, Secretary of the Naujwan Bharat Sabha, have also been sentenced under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

LAHORE CLOTH SELLERS SURRENDER.

—:o:—

Congress Removes Picketers.

LAHORE, July 26.

An agreement has been reached between the Congress and foreign cloth dealers in Anarkali, the latter having signed a pledge not to sell or purchase foreign cloth for three months. After the expiry of the agreement a fresh agreement will be entered into after full consideration of the conditions then prevailing.

The city cloth dealers are meeting to-night at Dr. Gopichand's house to discuss the new agreement. Muslim cloth merchants, except a Muslim cloth house, have also agreed to sign the pledge. Picketing has, therefore been withdrawn from Anarkali. Only Muslim cloth house in Anarkali is being picketed.—A. P.

2 SATYAGRAHIS JAILED.

For inciting the police to join the rank of the Satyagrahis and exhorting the people to manufuacture contraband salt two Satyagrahis in Cuddalore were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY PRESS OWNER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Mr. T. D. Kesari, a well-known Hindu Sanatani and the proprietor of Nyayasagar Printing Press if Bombay was arrested on Friday evening at Kalbadevi Road under section 124A for printing leaflet named "Saltanatani Olakh". Copies of the book, proofs, order book and account books were seized.

Publisher of the leaflet is Mohanlal Lalji. A security of Rs. 2,500 is demanded for the press, to be given within ten days.

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IS NOT WRONG."

Pandit Malaviya At Gorakhpur.

GORAKHPUR, July 23.

A huge concourse of the public had gathered on the banks of the Tapti to receive Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya while coming from Basti. As he reached the place, he was garlanded by Seth Jai Dayalji, a prominent Congressman of the city. Panditji was seated on a carriage decorated with flowers and national flags. Satyagrahi volunteers, students of schools and colleges formed themselves into a procession led by a national band. The procession wended through a huge mass of people along streets decorated with flower, buntings and national flags, men and women showering flowers from balconies and roofs by the road side. The procession terminated at Munshi Iswar Saran's house amidst scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm.

Panditji addressed a public meeting at Ismail Park the audience numbering 15,000. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Shakir Ali, barrister. Panditji at the outset pointed out the difference between slavery and independence. Referring to the present movement he said: "To fight for freedom is the right of everyone and therefore civil disobedience is not wrong.' He laid great emphasis on the boycott of foreign cloth and on enlisting of Congress members.—"Leader."

PURNLIA MUNICIPALITY'S BOLD STAND.

—:o:—

PURULIA, July 26.

The Municipal Commissioners' Purulia, have refused to remove the national flag from the Munnicipal buildings within 24 hours. A resolution was passed condemning the said order as illegal and unjustified.—Free Press.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

—:o:—

GOVT. CIRCULAR.

—:o:—

Teachers Protest.

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

A procession of municipal school teachers and school children was taken out this evening in connection with the Boycott week. The procession terminated at Dadabhoy Naoroji Library where the Administrative Officer Mr. P. K. Desai addressing the gathering referred to the new rule which Government propose to frame under the Primary Education Act prohibiting teaching and inspection staff of local authorities from taking in politics.

He said, according to the Primary Education Act, they were servants of the Municipality and it was for the Municipality to frame rules for their conduct and not for Government.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD'S TOTAL.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

The total number of labour volunteers arrested for picketing liquor shops is 162. No arrests have been made since the 23rd instant.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN SIND.

—:o:—

Warning to Sind M.L.C.

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 25.

The Sind Satyagrah Committee has directed local centres in Sind, to carry out the following programme during four weeks beginning with August "Lokmanaya Tilak Day." First will be "Congress Week" for carrying Congress message explaining principles Satyagrah and non-violence and enrolment Congress members and volunteers. On the 6th August the national flag will be hoisted on every house, ears horses and everybody's person. "Liquor Boycott Week" commences from 8th Liquor boycott propaganda will be carried out throughout the week.

During the next 2 week there will be intensive propaganda about Swadeshi and Boycott. Pledges will be collected, boycotting all foreign articles and foreign insurance companies.

Karachi Satyagrah Committee has given notice to Thakursingh, a Bombay M.L.C. to promise not to stand for the ensuing Council elections, or else picketing on his office will commence. Some persons not connected with the Congress Committee intend putting sweepers and other dummy candidates against those standing for the next election.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA ECHO.

—:o:—

Through Secretary, Congress Committee)

MEHKAR, July 26.

(Through Secretary, Congress Mehkar observed complete hartal to-day for the arrest and conviction of the local volunteers, Messrs. Vishnoo Saopi and Mule Shastri in connection with the Forest Satyagraha at Khamgaon. A huge mass meeting was held last evening to congratulate them.

Local bodies, shops and Municipal schools are all closed.

Forest Satyagraha At Katni.

—:o:—

KATNI, July 24.

Forest Satyagraha has vigorously been commenced in all the Government forests throughout the Katni tahsil. 12 volunteers have been arrested in Banjari forest and 14 volunteers in Majhgawan forest 5 miles from Katni.

In Lakhapateri and Kudari forests near Katni, the neighbouring villagers broke forest laws, by cutting wood and grass, but none of them has been arrested.

Forest Satyagraha At Amraoti.

—:o:—

AMRAOTI, July 24.

Satyagraha in Amraoti has been suspended and relaunched at Buldhana. A batch of 13 volunteers started Satyagraha to-day at Pohara. Hundred armed policemen and the Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti were present on the spot. Volunteers entered, the reserved forest shouting National slogans. After about 15 minutes of Satyagraha the volunteers were arrested and marched to Amraoti Jail. Great enthusiasm prevails in the surrounding villages.

YEOTMAL FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Volunteers Jailed.

YEOTMAL, July 26.

In the forest laws civil disobedience campaign, to-day's batch of ten volunteers led by Mr. Balkrishna Govind Deshpande a big landowner was arrested. Six volunteers were later released without trial. The remaining volunteers were summarily tried and sentenced some to three months' rigorous imprisonment and others to pay a fine of Rs. 10, in default two months' rigorous imprisonment. All the convicted volunteers were removed to Akola.—A. P.

Dr. Khore's Self-Abnegation.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, July 26.

It is understood that Mr. N. B. Khare who has been placed in "A" class has refused to avail himself of the facilities afforded to him as a protest against the treatment meted out to his co-workers.—A. P.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN CALCUTTA JAIL.

—:o:—

Women Pickets Arrested.

CALCUTTA, July 26.

It is understood 6 political prisoners in the Presidency Jail are one hungerstrike since nine days. The condition of two of them is very serious.

Five ladies were arrested in Burrabazar for picketing foreign cloth shops.

A students' procession in South Calcutta was dispersed this evening with force by the Police. Two arrests were made.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA WOMAN LEADER JAILED.

—:o:—

GIVEN 4 MONTHS' S. I.

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Miss Jyotsna Mitter, the Secretary of the Nari Satyagraha Committee, who was arrested last night in connection with the organising of the ladies procession which was cordoned by the Police till 1-30 a.m. last night, was sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment by the Sealdah Magistrate.—Free Press.

JAILED UNDER SECTION 144.

At Conjeevaram three Congress workers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for defying Section 144.

Ten pickets who were arrested in Coimbatore refused to give their names. They were taken out of the town at dead of night and released ten miles away from Coimbatore.

In Calicut, a batch of four volunteers defied the Magistrate's order prohibiting picketing of toddy shop auction and were arrested. The second and the third batch of two volunteers each who replaced the first batch were also arrested.

JHANSI ZEMINDARS TO JOIN SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Sequel To Forfeiture Of Gun Licenses.

JHANSI, July 26.

Congress Volunteers, including women, are visiting the college and scrools, distributing badges, Gandhi Caps. The students hoist the Nation flag daily, sing National ongs, from processions. The Principals' and headmasters' attitude is reasonable. Students' meetings are being held on Thursday. Seven volunteers have been arrested for distributing the "Working Committee" resolution to the Military and Police. One was even brought handcuffed.

The ladies procession passed through the main streets, singing and collecting funds. A meeting was held in the Public Library where the main speakers were Shrimati Shantabai Kher, Shrimati Shivdevi Bhargava who exhorted the people to boycott foreign cloth and strengthen the movement.

The forfeiture of arms and licenses of the zemindas and bankers owing to sympathy with Congress activities has driven them to the Civil Disobedience fold.

Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.